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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Austro-German Crisis Stirs Mixed Purposes

A medley of mixed purposes is being played on the grand organ of international relations this week, as statesmen of the world's principal capitals experiment with diverse themes, seeking harmonious arrangements to lessen dissonances arising from the Austro-German crisis. With stops drawn to swell nationalistic tones, the vox humana seems drowned, but in the general potpourri may be discerned a plaintive note, indicative of mankind's yearning to be freed from the mazes of uncertainty, insecurity, and turmoil engendered by the clash of political ideologies and racial intolerances. In this common desire, however, may be found encouragement, although conflict seems to dominate the present record of events. For men have a way of working toward their general desires, and the hope of today frequently becomes the fruition of tomorrow.

The Austro-German Scene

Echoes of Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag pronouncement on Sunday last reverberate through a week of swift-moving international adjustments until Chancellor Schuschnigg's Fatherland Front speech on Thursday night intrudes a new set of factors. Expecting a clear exposition of Germany's intentions toward Austria and middle Europe, most European observers were disappointed when Herr Hitler confined his remarks on Austro-German relations to a few incidental sentences near the end of his speech. His more definite statements, however, carried the information that the Third Reich has decided on the recognition of Manchukuo; that it stands for the return from England (not from Japan) of war-lost colonies; that, so far as Germany is concerned, the League has no immediate or future attraction; that it stands for self-determination for the 10,000,000 Germans in Austria and Czechoslovakia; that it favors growing militarism, stiffer press censorships, has no interest in diplomatic "conversations"; and insists that Germany has attained to a strength and importance which earns it equal rights with other great powers.

Immediate repercussions in other European nations are seen in a Vienna deeply concerned over the implications of the speech in Government circles, while National Socialists give vent to an enthusiastic display of approbation; Rome mildly approving Herr Hitler's words, while undeniably concerned over Germany's implied increase of power along its northern frontier; Prague anxious over its future prospects, both in the light of possible German expansion in middle Europe and of uncertainty as to Britain's attitude.

But the most far-reaching event, which came almost coincidental to the Reichsführer's speech, was the resignation from the Foreign Secretaryship of Anthony Eden. The break marked the climax of a disagreement as to foreign policy between Mr. Eden and Premier Chamberlain, the former advocating a firmer stand on British demands, the latter favoring a quick rapprochement with Italy. France, as a consequence, finds itself facing grave fears that it would be embarrassed in central Europe while Britain makes terms with the dictators. America's reaction seems favorable to a growing isolationist sentiment.

Following the temporary appointment of pro-German Viscount Halifax to Mr. Eden's vacated post, Premier Chamberlain chalks up a victory in the Commons for his policy through a "party-line" vote. Germany hails it, and France deplores it, as the death knell of collective security, Berlin foreseeing an Anglo-German accord following an Anglo-Italian agreement. Vienna meanwhile meets exuberant National Socialist demonstrations with strong police methods, while Il Duce reveals his eagerness to start Anglo-Italian "conversations" at Rome.

Thursday details for a plan by which the withdrawal of "foreign volunteers" from Spain began to take form in London as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's "realistic" foreign policy, while the House of Lords prepares to debate the "issue" involved in Mr. Eden's resignation and Mr. Eden himself, with strong Labor and Liberal support, prepares to defend his position.

Schuschnigg on Independence

With Chancellor Schuschnigg's address to the Austrian Diet on Thursday comes an implication of unseen strength which emboldens his remarks and lends color to the picture of a pre-war style of diplomatic bartering. In brief his speech is a bold reiteration of Austria's determination to keep its independence, retaining the Fatherland Front as the only political organization to be countenanced. Austria proposes to resist any attempt to subordinate the nation to National Socialist ambitions, or to further pan-Germanic influence save as an equal partner with the Reich. So bold are his words that the impression seems well founded that the

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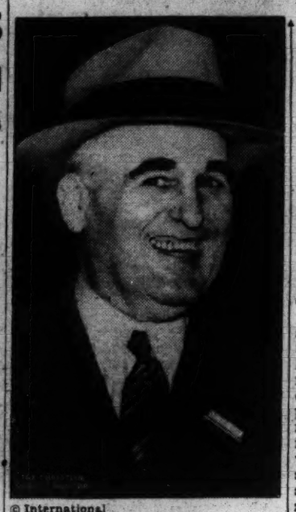
Tax Free Homes Sought In Mississippi's Plan



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Hugh L. White
Governor of Mississippi

State Budget Balanced and Debt Reduced Under Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi is launched on the first phase of a bold program which, if successfully carried through, will show how a state can operate efficiently, with a balanced budget, and, what is more important, without a tax of any kind on homes.

Gov. Hugh L. White recently startled the Legislature by proposing that all taxes be lifted from homes in the State. Answering the flood of questions as to how this loss of revenue would be made up, he points out that, first, the State already, instead of working to balance its budget, finds that rather it must worry over how to spend wisely a substantial balance on hand; and, second, that its intense industrialization program, now well under way, will bring in or develop new industries, boost employment and business activity, and increase revenues from other sources in large enough volume to maintain a balanced budget without the homes tax income.

State Has Surplus

In his recent biennial message to the legislature the Governor revealed that the state has a treasury surplus of more than $5,000,000, even after reducing its debt by nearly an equal amount in the past two years, and in spite of the fact that since his inauguration the State rate of ad valorem taxation has been reduced by 50 per cent.

When the White Administration was inaugurated the state's bonded debt was $48,293,000 and the Treasury showed a surplus of $1,766,615.64. The policy of the Administration regarding changes in the State Tax Commission is held partly responsible for the good financial showing.

With reorganization of the Tax Commission during 1936, sales tax collections increased, by quarters, 3.89 per cent, 32.43 per cent and 48.74 per cent, respectively, over those of the preceding year and the yield for this tax was approximately 20 per cent greater the first 10 months of the calendar year 1937 than in 1936.

Sales tax revenue for the biennial period 1932 and 1933 amounted to $3,837,339.13, as compared to $7,565,368.38 for 1934 and 1935, and $11,418,255.52 for 1936 and 1937.

Urges Tax Lifting

Now Governor White, backed by a Treasury surplus and the second balanced budget in the state's history, urges a further lifting of the tax burden by eliminating all taxes on homes. According to his plan, all taxes levied for current purposes on homes, by state, county, and municipal taxing districts, would be lifted. Levies for bond payments being fixed obligations would not be affected.

"If it lay in my power to do so," he said, "I would have it so that 'taxes' and 'homes' would never again be spoken or thought of together in Mississippi."

Recent approval by the State Su-

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Democrats Patch Up Their Quarrel In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 26—In love-feast terms that struck rhapsodic chords, the Pennsylvania Democrats were launched today upon their 1938 State campaign with a ticket affirmed by acclamation. It names Charles Alvin Jones, who came actively into politics during the Woodrow Wilson democracy, to succeed Gov. George H. Earle, who, in turn, is underwritten for the United States Senate seat falling vacant this year. Then it picks State Senator Leo C. Mundy for Lieutenant-Governor and Thomas Logue to succeed himself as Secretary for Internal Affairs.

This is the "compromise" line-up which has been rocking the State organization since it was projected out of parley preliminaries to the slate-drafting session of the State Committee late yesterday afternoon.

The heyday which the party has increasingly enjoyed in this old-time Republican demesne since 1932 has produced many rivals for high preference, and the two top-lines on the ticket had a half dozen aspirants each, with labor militantly to the fore in behalf of Lieut-Gov. Thomas Kennedy, chief aide to John L. Lewis in the powerful United Mine Workers of America union.

Steam Roller in Action

The organization steam roller, however, which has been off the track for two weeks, went into streamlined, eight-cylinder action yesterday and the perfection of its operation moved the platform spokesmen to almost lyrical utter-

Reports on Schools

E. E. Oberholtzer
Superintendent of Schools in Houston, Texas

Dynamic Courses Urged to Replace Static Education

Atlantic City: A commission of educators recommends a dynamic school curriculum directed at preparing students for achievement, rather than static learning directed at "remote ends."

Atlantic City: Detailed examples of how public education may be adjusted to occupational demands was set before the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations.

New York: Consumer co-operation, adult education and preparation for group living are subjects at the close of the Progressive Education Association conference.

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26—Several thousand educators at the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators are being faced with a demand for a "new dynamic, life-centered curriculum," so that school will not be a "dead, static program of required learnings with remote ends." The challenge is contained in the year book which is the result of a three-year survey of American youth made by a commission of eleven educators headed by E. E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Schools, Houston, Texas.

Criticism Voiced

The report challenges the curriculum of today for yielding to "the cramping influence of outmoded college entrance requirements," and the pressure of various community and national groups to prevent instruction in current problems.

It thus sums up criticisms of the curriculum: That it is remote from daily living outside the school, is not adjusted to the modern world, does not reflect the aspirations of youth,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Eden to Await 'Verdict of History; France and Italy Open Trade Talks

Eden Will Not Interpose Any Obstacles to Plan for Italian Accord

Sure About 'Threat'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The rift in the British Cabinet over the issue of whether Britain's foreign policy should deal "realistically" with the dictators, has narrowed considerably as a result of Mr. Anthony Eden's address to his constituency at Leamington last night.

The recently resigned Foreign Secretary did not, as many expected, offer his leadership in an Opposition fight against the policies of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the new Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax.

Instead he declared himself willing to await the "verdict of history." And he told his Warwickshire constituents: "The decision (for a rapprochement with Italy) is made . . . the Government must then go ahead . . . I most sincerely wish them success. . . ."

Questions Results of Move

But at the same time Mr. Eden departed not an inch from the justifications for his own stand in breaking with the Cabinet. His reasons for resigning received a striking tribute from his 2000 hearers. Speaking vigorously, he declared that Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy would "fail to contribute to European appeasement."

Adding that "it is with the great democracies of Europe and America that our natural affinities lie," he said:

"We must stand by our conception of international order, without which there can never be lasting peace.

"Nor must we for a minute weaken in our faith in parliamentary government and individual liberty. These are the things that count."

"In the sphere of international affairs it is the Government's duty to be vigilant and firm. It is well to lay old animosities, but not of course at the expense of old friendships."

Defending his position against "precipitate" action in starting Anglo-Italian friendship talks, Mr. Eden said he believed that "it is perfectly possible to stand firm and obtain the same results, if they are to be obtained, without the risks attendant on the present course."

Will not Prejudice Case

Mr. Eden abstained from quoting any official documents in support of his contention that the British Government had been under anything of the nature of a threat from Italy and this has been somewhat of a disappointment to his supporters.

It is taken to mean that he has no intention of breaking permanently with his party, not merely in view of the possibility of his own future usefulness but also with the patriotic motive of doing nothing prejudicial to the policy decided upon.

Mr. Eden's attitude is also regarded as a response to appeal made to him in the House of Lords Thursday by Viscount Halifax who has now succeeded him as Foreign Secretary. On that occasion Lord Halifax referred to the attacks made upon Mr. Eden up to 10 days ago by Labor and other Opposition speakers and expressed confidence that the late Foreign Secretary would "appraise the value of new commendations" now coming from these same sources.

Mr. Eden in referring to what the situation would have been if he had not resigned, said: "Not only should I have had to recommend this policy to Commons, a policy which I regarded as precipitate, but I should have had to conduct consequent negotiations myself, negotiations the outcome of which may have the gravest consequences for our position in the world. I should thus have been a hypocrite and my conduct unfair to Parliament and to the Nation."

The former Secretary also said: "I stand for every word I said in Commons. I definitely formed the opinion last week end that the meaning of certain communications received from a foreign Government was 'now or never' and that those communications read in the context

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Wide World

Viscount Halifax
Succeeds Anthony Eden as British Foreign Secretary

French Willing to Weigh Recognition of Italy's Ethiopian Conquest

Stand by Czechs

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos told the Chamber of Deputies today that the French Government was willing to negotiate with Italy for recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia if "present difficulties can be ironed out."

M. Delbos, who spoke in the Chamber's foreign affairs debate, made clear that the Government was resolved to keep her obligations toward Czechoslovakia and to maintain the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

"This Government will not seek to avoid obligations toward friendly nations, for if we renounced our duties and our rights as a great power, we could never recover them," M. Delbos said.

"I still have confidence in the Franco-Soviet pact. The Government intends to put it above and outside of political quarrels."

Shortly before M. Delbos began his address, it became known that France already was entering upon commercial negotiations with Rome to restore normal business as it existed before sanctions were imposed during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign.

M. Delbos, returning to the question of France's obligations to help defend Czechoslovakia against attack, explicitly declared:

"France's engagements with regard to Czechoslovakia will be faithfully fulfilled."

He said that the Government "still has confidence in the League of Nations."

"Certain countries are abandoning it," he said, "but I still believe in it."

War Referendum Revived in Senate In Simpler Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Twelve Senators, a determined nucleus, have introduced a simplified version of the Ludlow War Referendum proposal, which met very narrow defeat in the House last December, and thus introduced a new element into the ramified consideration of foreign policy in Congress.

Meantime, the House Naval Affairs Committee has begun night sessions in an effort to drive its hearings to a conclusion next week, and permit the already assured favorable report of the naval expansion bill to the House by the end of next week. The controversy over the effectiveness of airplanes or battleships raged through the Committee yesterday after President Roosevelt had endorsed the battleship.

Inventer Is Witness

Some of the Republican members, notably Representative Ralph Church of Illinois, are manifesting great interest in the claims of Lester P. Barlow, an inventor who has testified that he can lay down an air bomb blanket over an entire fleet and destroy potential invaders in this manner. The operation can be performed, Mr. Barlow said, by planes flying at 20,000 feet or higher

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Britain to Aid France Verbally on Independence Of Austrians and Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 26—After receiving renewed assurances from London that Anthony Eden's resignation as Foreign Secretary did not mean a reversal of the British course, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos today told the Chamber of Deputies that Anglo-French diplomatic solidarity remains the basis of France's foreign policy.

Neglecting usual diplomatic procedure and going immediately to Premier Camille Chautemps and M. Delbos at the Chamber during suspension of debate, the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, brought to the French statesmen precise pledges of support by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. He is understood on good authority to have promised the French Government that Britain would not only take account of France's interest in the Anglo-Italian talks, but also was prepared to back France in purely verbal action to uphold the independence of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Reinforced by these assurances, M. Delbos won the applause of a great majority of the Deputies by proclaiming: "The French Government considers that the independence of Austria is an essential element of European equilibrium."

Berlin silent on Schuschnigg speech; pro-German mayor in Austria departs: Page 2.

Patronage Raid Seen in Senate McKellar Plan

Amendment Voted Is Held Contrary to Program of Service Career

Without Roll Call

Change Would Have Jobs Subject to Approval by Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—What is a "patronage raid"? How is it run? What does it look like?

The answers to all those questions were given on the floor of the Senate yesterday. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D), of Tenn., constantly associated with patronage matters, offered an amendment to the big Independent Offices Appropriation and his efforts were described as a "patronage raid" by Walter H. Young, local representative of the National Civil Service Reform League.

The debate, the atmosphere, the discussion of jobs and political plums, the reasons for voting for the amendment by various Senators, were all typical of patronage controversies. The McKellar amendment itself was simple enough and was greatly modified from an earlier proposal which received the forthright denunciation of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. It required "Senate confirmation" for all lawyers and experts in the 20 or 30 independent offices of the Government whose salary was $5,000 or more.

That was all there was to the amendment, and it was further watered down by a qualification introduced by Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, that it would not apply to existing civil service provisions. And yet before it was over it brought excoriation from Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska. Its defects were virtually admitted by exempting the Tennessee Valley Authority from its provisions. And Civil Service experts today declared it endangers the whole program of a career service proposed in the reorganization bill, debate on which starts Monday.

Voted Without Roll Call

The amendment was passed without roll call, along with the $1,450,000,000 appropriation bill, and the curtain was run up for the reorganization bill struggle, expected to be the sharpest in this session of Congress. The reorganization bill attempts to establish a "career service" to which lower-paid civil service workers may aspire. But the "raid" yesterday exempts in advance the higher paid legal and expert jobs in the independent offices.

Furthermore, it has a second dangerous result in the eyes of federal personnel officers: it means that any of the affected agencies who need the services of a special lawyer or expert in an emergency, must wait till the Senate gets around to confirm him. The Senate frequently is absent from Washington for six or seven months at a time. And as everyone knows, the Senate takes into consideration in confirming appointees their political affiliations, their geographical origin and whether they are "personally objectionable" to the Senator from the State whence they come—the latter consideration being sufficient under "Senatorial courtesy" to defeat any appointee.

High Motives Characteristic

A patronage "raid," as Mr. Young described yesterday's events, it is characterized by the high motives expressed by everyone. The Senate floor fairly reeked with noble sentiments yesterday as the amendment was debated. Everyone expressed abhorrence of patronage. Mr. Norris made himself extremely unpopular by cutting through these golden words with a curt reminder that the Senate had consistently voted to exclude New Deal agencies from Civil Service safeguards and indicating that this amendment was just another move in the same direction.

Intimate Message From Washington

U. S. Diplomacy, Disappointed by Recent Events in Europe, Turns Its Attention Once More to Latin America

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 26

Washington has had a week now to adjust itself to a changed European picture. It has been a hard week, and an intensely disappointing one to the group centering around Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which since last July has looked hopefully towards the time when the United States might be ready to lend a hand in a common world stand against aggression, treaty violation, and dictatorship. This devoted, earnest and diligent group has seen months of effort seemingly swept away over night by the change of policy of the British Government. The whole fabric which they have sought to build seems to them to have been trampled on and cast aside. And the process has left inevitably an aftermath of not only disappointment but also some resentment.

It is doubly hard for this group to swallow because it is the second time in recent years that their conception of a revived moral consciousness in the world taking a stand against lawless force has seemingly been destroyed just when they believed they saw some hope of success on the distant horizon. Their thoughts go back to the time when it seemed that the battered League of Nations would take on a new lease of life and contest the march of Italian fascism in Ethiopia.

Probably few outside Washington realized how far American diplomacy went at that time along the path of co-operation with the League, or how much further it was prepared to go. A review of those brief weeks will show that step by step, as the League adopted sanctions and moved to enforce them, the United States moved too—and each time it moved in advance to clear the way for the League, to keep American neutrality policy from thwarting League policy. The Neutrality Act happened to fit easily into the general scheme because there was no American trade with Ethiopia worth mentioning. Its invocation amounted in effect to participation in sanctions. It was being used to the fullest possible extent, and the Administration including President Roosevelt was getting ready to carry on from the point where the Neutrality Act left off with moral suasion.

Hull Persistent Champion of New Order

Then came the Hoare-Laval "deal." The whole movement collapsed. There was no longer a foothold for world collaboration, and United States diplomacy turned for an alternative to Pan-Americanism.

But Secretary Hull never abandoned his objectives. With a tenacity and singleness of purpose which makes him stand out among his fellows he was soon thinking again in terms of revived world morality and world collaboration against the aggressors and dictatorships. Last July 16 he enunciated his 14 points for world peace and pressed them not only on somewhat uncomprehending American public opinion, but also on the puzzled diplomatic corps of Washington, including a British Ambassador, who, to Secretary Hull, seemed extraordinarily incapable of understanding what he was driving at.

Since then he has pressed on towards the old goal. Whether he had already been blocked by aroused isolationism no one can be sure. Some believe the game was up before last Sunday. But Mr. Hull himself certainly had no such thought. And he probably still had a chance until the cables from London carried the news that Anthony Eden had resigned. It was the Hoare-Laval story all over again, because the Hull policies cannot succeed without Britain on the moral—the Eden—side of no compromise with the lawbreakers.

The result drives American policy back on itself again, because again there is no world rallying cry, no moral foothold in Europe. And again it turns instinctively toward Latin America with the spectacular flight of great Army planes to Buenos Aires—unquestionably the most successful bit of counter-propaganda yet conceived here to balance the advance of totalitarian ideology in South America.

Is the Game Up?

Is the game up? Will the aggressors march on to new successes? Will Italy make a favorable bargain with Britain? Will Germany draw not only Austria and Czechoslovakia but the entire Danubian Basin into a great Germanic federation, a greater Germany than ever before, the March to the East, the Berlin to Bagdad dream at long last brought to fruition? Will Britain sacrifice the leadership of Europe, the crucial balance of power which for centuries has been the cornerstone of British diplomacy? Will Prime Minister Chamberlain be unable to carry the British people with him? Is he misjudging France?.

The answers to these questions are not yet clear. Secretary Hull may have another chance. And if he has, it is certain that he will return to the attack. Even now he has not relinquished everything. One of the major objectives of the Czechoslovakian trade agreement negotiations has been the hope of linking that country more firmly with the democratic group of nations, giving it the economic support of the United States in its struggle against the totalitarian tide beating around it.

Two weeks ago prospects for that treaty seemed extremely poor. Negotiations were at a standstill. But the Hitler speech and the threat to Austria have worked a striking change. During the past few days negotiations have been energetically revived. Both sides have taken a different attitude. And it is now being forecast that the agreement will be signed within a week. The British trade agreement negotiations, now getting under way, serve to keep open the channels which would again assume major political importance should the Chamberlain conversations with Italy fail. For the time being they have a strictly economic significance. The political background is gone, but the machinery will continue in existence, and might again prove useful as a medium of approach for Hull doctrine to Britain.

Swiss Adopt Fourth Language

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Switzerland now has four official languages instead of three, following the recent majority approval of the Romansh tongue in a popular referendum.

This ancient tongue is spoken by a linguistic group of about 45,000, residing in the Grisons Canton, or about 1 per cent of the total population of Switzerland.

Official recognition of the language—in addition to French, German and Italian—introduces its use in Government documents pertaining to this section of the country, in the public schools, churches, and on trains passing through the region.

Such a step has long been the subject of a struggle by supporters of the Romansh tongue, who contended that, since Swiss public opinion has never thought in terms of linguistic unity, it had as much right to recognition as any of the other three languages in official use.

Romansh dates back to the Roman Empire, and is considered to have the same root as French, Italian, and Spanish. Although it is also spoken in parts of the Italian Tyrol, the use of Romansh there has been discouraged by the Italian Government.

Switzerland strikes a sharp contrast with nations where minorities consider themselves subject to difficult conditions. Here 71 per cent of the people speak German, 22 per cent French, 6 per cent Italian, and 1 per cent Romansh. However, a strict line is drawn between the lingual districts, and no thought is given to imposing one language upon another locality.

Tapping Treasure Chest of Pacific For Wealth Goal of Researchists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Declaring the Pacific Ocean a source of raw material for numerous potential industries, two University of Washington natural scientists reverse the common idea of the ocean being merely a means of transportation and origin of foods.

Recovery of common salt from the ocean is one of the oldest of all chemical industries, reminds Dr. Thomas G. Thompson and Dr. Rex J. Robinson of the Oceanographic Laboratories at the University. But recovery of bromine, constituent of ethyl gasoline, and magnesium compounds used extensively in cosmetics and chemistry, is a recent and complex process, they state.

Establishment of commercial plants in the Puget Sound area interests these researchers.

The professors described the plant of an eastern chemical company at Cape Fear, N. C., where 15,000 pounds of bromine is extracted daily from the sea. When it is realized a gallon of sea water contains less than one one-hundredth of an ounce of bromine, it is possible to see that the process is a triumph of applied chemistry because of technical difficulties which were overcome.

In San Francisco, another company is recovering approximately 16,000 pounds of magnesium compounds of marked purity from the sea daily. A gallon of sea water contains less than two-tenths of an ounce of magnesium.

Because of this purity, said Dr. Robinson, it would be possible to manufacture magnesium metal by the electrolytic process. Magnesium metal is only about one-third as heavy as aluminum and therefore ideal for light but strong alloys.

Although there has been considerable talk and some research on recovering free gold from sea water, neither Dr. Thompson nor Dr. Robinson viewed such an accomplishment as of commercial importance in the near future. They based their statement on recent analysis of waters of Puget Sound for gold,

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In the Boston Section:

Senator Wheeler sees reorganization only solution to railroad problem.

Tobin secures new low interest rate on city borrowings.

Governor denies all knowledge of alleged assault on Dr. Williams.

Brown University sends expedition to ancient city of Van.

and News From All New England in the Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Shanghai: Who Shall Control It?

Old Rule Outdated But Regime to Replace It Not Yet Fixed

Transition Period

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—All the books on Shanghai's political organization are due for complete revision. They became out of date on Aug. 13, 1937—the day that a few scattered shots ushered in Shanghai's second Sino-Japanese hostilities. But it is still far too early to start revising. For although months have passed, the only thing clear is that the end is not yet.

It is true that a phase of Japanese so-called "triumph" has been achieved and that Japan has started turning the wheels of a species of cashing-in process designed to bring at least the semblance of some fruits of victory. Likewise it is true that for some time to come—months certainly, years possibly or even probably—the matter may be set down quite simply as a situation of Japanese ascendancy in two out of three of Shanghai's three areas. But in the opinion of the writer it would be extremely short-sighted to try to draw any final conclusions.

This is simply another transition phase, it seems likely, in a long period of development which may be said to have started approximately 65 years ago and which shows no sign of solidifying in any immediate future. The signs, in fact, point all to the contrary, whatever one may think of the eventual outcome of the present conflict, because of the oft-repeated truth that Shanghai is indeed not China.

Most Complex City on Earth

One may quickly glance over the facts, take a more leisurely survey of the present and its immediate potentialities, and, from that, venture at least a glance at what the far future perhaps holds. If this seems merely to accentuate complications rather than to resolve them, at least it reflects the basic impossibility of dealing simply with what probably is the most essentially complex city on earth.

At present there is an International Settlement, its legal status precarious and its situation neither that of a chartered town nor an independent state, but with certain characteristics rendering it analogous to the latter; a French Concession; and a "Municipality of Greater Shanghai" lying around both, including the former walled town, formerly Chinese in jurisdiction but now held by Japanese armed forces.

Settlement Dates to 1863

The Settlement originated in 1863 through merger of what had been known as the "American Concession" and the British holdings. The French Concession remained separate in government, and may now be virtually considered a part of France, in French eyes at least. The Municipality may for the time being be regarded as part of Japan, with a Chinese population. Where do we go from this point?

Clearly the Japanese have things all their own way in the Municipality and equally clearly they have very little their own way in the Concession. That leaves the Settlement in which they are partners, and for the moment it is the Settlement which deserves primary consideration both because the place is of primary importance and in the present stage of economic and realty development and because the Japanese, long chafing under what they termed an irksome British domination, have been threatening to crowd out the other partners in large degree.

It is the writer's information that so far as immediate developments are concerned, this is largely bluff. The Japanese have bigger fish to fry elsewhere, with less chance of burning their fingers. They cannot blink the fact that both Britain and the United States have great interests in the Settlement which cannot be abandoned merely because of a Japanese military victory outside. But that is not to say that the military situation has not put those in charge of Settlement government in a predicament—for they have no desire to court any further extension of Japan's forceful methods.

Acceded to Demands

The Settlement officials have in great haste acceded in theory to many of the Japanese demands. It seems likely that they have given confidential commitments in excess of what is known. There have been quick promotions of Japanese in the police, new Japanese officials have quietly turned up here and there, and the general attitude is that virtually every important department is to have a Japanese in secondary poistion before long—with prospect that in due course he may succeed to headship of his department.

Moreover, the Japanese are understood to hope that in place of the present composition of the Shanghai Municipal Council——five Englishmen, two Americans, two Japanese, and five Chinese—there may be an extension of the foreign membership by one so that there will be five British, two American, three Japanese, and five Chinese. They expect to control the five Chinese (and it is significant that those most recently in office have resigned since the change in the military situation). That will give them in effect an 8-7 majority in voting, from which they hope much.

It should be noted as a parallel development that a puppet "Ta Tao" (Great Way) government has been set up meanwhile under Japanese auspices in the Chinese area about the two foreign territories. The Japanese themselves think very little of it and regard it as only ad interim, but they plan in due course to make it over again into something better. On paper, it thus appears that the Japanese have it on the cards to upset the British, or British-American, domination of the International Settlement and to have working, more or less in harmony with this, a strong apparently-Chinese, actually-Japanese, city government outside. "Frenchtown" is not being regarded as either vulnerable or important in this scheme of things.

Not a Fixed Pattern

Does this definitely represent a future pattern? By no means. In the first place, any long-range view must take into consideration the Sino-Japanese war. The Chinese had been rapidly forging ahead toward domination of both their own Municipality and the Settlement up to the middle of last year—the hostilities of 1932 gave only the briefest of checks, and eventually resulted in actually accentuating this trend, due to the influence of the greater Chinese unity and progress toward which the spectacle of strong Chinese resistance in 1932 markedly contributed.

Now, of course, the Chinese are impotent in all areas of Shanghai; but they are not forgetting Shanghai for a moment, and if they eventually succeed in their long-range warfare of attrition against Japan—if they either break Japan down completely, which is improbable, or so gravely weaken Japan as to win what they can regard as a satisfactory peace—Chinese influence will be back in Shanghai. And even as the Japanese used the Chinese privileges of censorship and other functions in the foreign areas as precedent for taking-over, so the Chinese would like under such circumstances to employ in due course any Japanese gains as stepping-stones toward full Chinese control.

Unified Shanghai Possible

A long-drawn-out war, with nobody getting very much ahead at Shanghai, might in the opinion of many observers develop a state of thought on the part of everyone favoring a project which has long been favored by many idealists of many nationalities — a unified Shanghai including Concession, Settlement and outside territory as a whole, Chinese chartered, internationally guaranteed, guarded by a demilitarized zone and possible but not certainly having the status of a free city.

This is not the time to discuss such a project in detail, and strong nationalistic felings in several quarters render it quite out of consideration in any very immediate future. But the thing is possible and has much to commend it. Only a cataclysm could bring it about—but we have that!

Japanese Release Foreign Cargoes

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 26

Japanese have announced they would permit removal of foreign cargo from the former China merchants' wharves.

It was estimated about $300,000 worth of American goods still remains in Japanese occupied territory.

[This announcement preceded, and was unrelated to the incident involving sealing of an American-owned warehouse, out of which an American protest has arisen.]

U. S. Protests Japanese Sealing of American Warehouse

Issues Important

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26 (AP)—United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss protested today against Japanese sealing of an American warehouse in the heart of the International Settlement.

The protest, filed with Japanese Consul General Suemasa Okomoto, raised vital issues concerning foreign property rights in the Settlement.

Japanese gendarmes and consular police precipitated the matter by sealing the warehouse of the Commercial Express Company. Half of the premises was occupied by a United States Naval warehouse.

Since the International Settlement presumably is neutral territory, not involved in the undeclared war between China and Japan, and Americans and other treaty nationals enjoy the status of extraterritoriality, the Japanese action was regarded as a serious assumption of authority.

Verging on Occupation

Some persons felt that Japan was verging on exercise of the rights and privileges of a power's army of occupation, although the Japanese have not actually occupied the Settlement or formally claimed it.

It was pointed out that if the Japanese asserted they had the rights of an army of occupation, that automatically raised the question whether a formal state of war exists. There was some speculation as to whether this would bring before President Roosevelt the matter of deciding if the Neutrality Act should be invoked.

Informed sources, however, believed the Japanese were not desirous of forcing a decision on the neutrality issue. It was considered likely that an amicable settlement could be arranged.

Other Warehouses Taken

The building which was sealed was British owned and leased to the American concern. It contains cargo under various ownerships.

While warehouses of other foreign nationals had been occupied and the property requisitioned by the Japanese, this was the first time there had been arbitrary sealing of American property.

The Norwegians were understood to have protested against the long occupation of the Great Northern Cables warehouses, which made supplies inaccessible. Several similar instances have been reported.

Cargo stored in the Commercial Express Company's warehouses may be regarded by the Japanese as coming within the purview of their pronouncements against property owned by the Chinese Government or its officials, according to information here.

Japan Decries Naval Race

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Japan will not engage in a naval building race, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Japanese Parliament today, and in fact hopes to forestall such a race among world powers.

"Japan's foreign relations now are very delicate," Mr. Hirota said, "and in America there is some misunderstanding among the people, but the United States Government is well informed and trying to maintain a neutral spirit among the people."

[Britain, the United States and France asked Japan whether it was building battleships of more than 35,000 tons, the limit of the London Naval Treaty which Japan did not sign. Japan held its naval building a national secret and did not divulge its program.]

Answering questioners, Mr. Hirota's declaration contrasted sharply with statements of Naval Minister Admiral Yonai and other naval authorities that Japan would "take adequate measures" if a building race were started.

Mr. Hirota said:

"Japan's naval policy is unchanged since abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty. This policy was based on principles of non-aggression and non-menace. Japan has no intention of joining in any building race. We are hoping to stop such a race by appealing to the powers' sense of fairness and justice."

He blamed Communists for anti-Japanese feeling attributed to Britain.

Honor Recalled Leaders

HAYAMA, Japan, Feb. 26 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito has received personal reports at his imperial villa from the three general officers who have just been recalled from command of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said the Emperor presented silver vases bearing his crest to the officers, Gen. Iwane Matsui, Gen. Prince Yashuhiko Asaka and Gen. Heisuke Yangawa.

At the time their recall was announced, it was said changes in command were being made because progress of the China campaign was unsatisfactory. There were also reports that the changes were due to breaches of army discipline.

British Planes Warned

HONG KONG, Feb. 26 (AP)—The British have been asked not to fly planes over scenes of Japanese navy operations in China.

Japan made the request after an Imperial Airways plane was endangered while flying over a destroyer in the Canton River delta area.

The destroyer's guns were trained on the plane, but when the British flags painted on the fuselage were noted, the Japanese refrained from firing.

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A Londoner's Sketchbook XVII

Written and Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Perched on an ancient barrow in a very modern street, a strange contrast to the London traffic that whisks unceasingly by him, the last of the itinerant cutlers of London's West End pursues his hereditary craft.

To say that Mr. Frederick Markey, knife-grinder and chair-mender, follows in his father's and grandfather's footsteps is not a cliché. It is a literal statement of fact. For the wheel that turns the leather sharpening-belt on his barrow is driven by pedals which are worn with age and have been used by the Markey family for nearly 100 years.

Not so very long ago, in the days before stainless steel, the knife-grinders of London did an excellent trade. Nowadays this is only work enough for one man. At long last Mr. Markey is to work alone. His assistant is now to get another job.

But Mr. Markey carries on. It is his craft and he is proud of it. Just as he is proud of his barrow.

"This barrow has been in the family for getting on a century," Mr. Markey said, pausing from his work. "This barrow is the oldest on the roads today. It was built at Reading."

Seeing that this last piece of information did not strike home as it should have done, Mr. Markey stopped his work to take up his story.

"In those days," he said, "Reading was the great center for coach-building. All the best carriages, highway coaches, four-in-hands, farm wagons and the like were built at Reading. And barrows. And so the finest craftsmen who wanted the finest barrows went to Reading for them. They flocked in for the great Fair at the spring of every year and from Reading they moved out over the country. They were journeymen and they went from town-to-town throughout England.

"The most famous Reading coach-builders," Mr. Markey added, as an afterthought, "have moved up in Middlesex, somewhere, I believe. They are still at work. They make all the circus caravans and the like."

So the Markeys bought their barrow in Reading and it has been pushed through most of the main towns of England. Mr. Markey's father, however, established himself and a reputation as a cutler in the West End of London, then the great residential center for the families of noble birth.

"When I took it up," Mr. Markey said, "there was a lot of money to be made. Quite a good living. We used to take a pound or thirty bob a day. Now we're lucky to take that in a week.

"But it isn't so bad. What with the stainless steel and the modern chairs which have no cane there is not much grinding or mending to be got, it's true, but there's enough for one man. And, after all, there's no upkeep costs. I've got my barrow, and all I need else is a peddler's license, five shillings a year, to 'sell or offer for sale my services from door to door.'"

He smiled. "Any knives to grind, or chairs to mend?" he asked. "Not at the present? Well, maybe some day when I'm passing this way again."

J. A. M.

Reich Silent on Schuschnigg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 26—The most significant Third Reich comment upon Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's speech before the Austrian Diet is that no expression of opinion has appeared in the German press on the day after its delivery. Only the text of the speech, with certain significant omissions, has been published.

This, of course, should not be taken to indicate that there exists here no interest in the speech. In fact, it continues a subject for discussion in politcal circles, particularly Dr. Schuschnigg's emphasis upon Austrian independence. The result is a "German peace" rather than "Austria, a second German state" in the opinion of many here. But whether such a condition can continue depends upon international factors. Whether the Austrian National Socialists can or will be allowed to co-operate with Dr. Schuschnigg is still an unanswered question.

Contrary to earlier reports, it is denied here that Joachim von Ribbentrop intends shortly to visit Rome. His next visit, it is affirmed, will be to London, where affairs relating to his former ambassadorship there will be settled. The date for the London visit is not yet fixed.

Official Chinese protests against Reich recognition of Manchukuo and references in Herr Hitler's last Reichstag speech to China's inability to defend itself against Bolshevism have caused certain misgivings here as to effects on German trade in China.

An official Chinese boycott is not anticipated, especially as China has German advisers for its army and since it is assumed that the bulk of German traders in that country are friends to the Chinese and would be the first to suffer. But it is considered possible that new orders won't find their way to Germany, especially for munitions, in the near future.

Pro-German Mayor Goes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAZ, Austria, Feb. 26—The Mayor of Graz, Hans Schmidt, has been given a long vacation from which it is predicted he may not return to his post. The University of Graz and other institutions of higher learning in this city are closed for the present. These measures have been taken by the Austrian Government to reduce the pro-National Socialist enthusiasm of the population in Graz and neighboring districts.

Even before the speech of Herr Hitler, the people of Graz staged demonstrations because of new privileges granted to National Socialists in Austria.

On the night of the Austrian Chancellor's speech, the population of Graz demanded that the Mayor hoist a German flag over the Town Hall and take down the Austrian flag. The Mayor complied, despite the order of the Ministry of Security prohibiting unauthorized display of the Swastika. The Mayor's "leave" is related to the incident.

During the disturbances in Graz handbills were distributed forecasting that "Hitler's flags will flutter all over the streets." The handbills listed eight National Socialist demands:

1. Half of the portfolios and State Secretaryships in the Austrian Cabinet.
2. Freedom of speech and party propaganda.
3. The right of free assembly like the Fatherland Front and Monarchists. (The Fatherland Front is the only legal party in Austria now.)
4. Unhindered and unpunished return of comrades from Germany and other foreign countries.
5. Indemnifications for losses incurred when others thwarted attempts to form National Socialist concepts.
6. Ousting of the Fatherland Front leader and provincial governor in favor of German men.
7. Ousting of the persons who could not do enough to insult the Reich and the Führer.
8. A ban on the political activity of all clergymen of all confessions.

National Socialist Center

Graz has been known as a center of National Socialist feeling. It is also the home of the Ex-Minister, Dr. Anton Rintelen, who was imprisoned for his part in the abortive National Socialist revolt in Vienna in July, 1934. Dr. Rintelen was granted amnesty last week and has returned to this part of Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Large pro-Schuschnigg demonstrations were held in Salzburg, Klagenfurt, Bregenz and Innsbruck and the Government was counting on a huge public works program to offset discontent.

This program includes about $3,600,000 for telephone improvements, a similar amount for changing left-hand traffic to right, and $7,000,000 for housing projects.

Soviet Ship Detained

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed today it had received a note from Russia which, it said, threatened retaliation for the detention of a Soviet vessel.

The ship, a passenger liner, was found anchored Monday in Hakodate Harbor and forcibly boarded for investigation. The Soviet consul said the ship had sought haven from a snowstorm. Japanese said the vessel carried Russian naval officers and hydrographers.

The opinion was expressed here that Russian retaliation might mean seizure of Japanese vessels plying between Tsuruga and Vladivostok, in Soviet Siberia.

The Japanese Home Office promised "strong action" if the threat is fulfilled.

Argentina: Will It Revamp Policies?

South America Gives Sigh of Relief on Retirement of Saavedra Lamas

Built Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There was an audible ejaculation of relief in virtually every South American chancery when it became known the new President of Argentina, Roberto M. Ortiz, had decided to drop Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas as Foreign Minister. Little attention was given for the moment to his successor, Jose Maria Cantilo; all that mattered was that Dr. Saavedra Lamas had gone.

Americans and Europeans conversant with the international reputation of the Former Chancellor, League of Nations President, Nobel Peace Prize winner and author of the anti-war pact that carries his name, may be surprised at the breadth of this local feeling. It can only be explained by discussing the individual characteristics of the man as they have been freely discussed by his contemporaries here.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas became widely known by the sobriquet of "human iceberg"—one who froze away the friendship both of the home politician and the foreign diplomat—so that Dr. Orti, the new President, was compelled to look for a substitute. He was considered cold because of his inborn aristocracy and personal sense of superiority. While North Americans have framed his international policies and high collars in their historical portrait of Dr. Saavedra Lamas, South Americans will remember him as the Foreign Minister who, in their opinion, did more to obstruct continental harmony than any other contemporary southern statesman. Incidentally, they accuse him of having also advanced Argentine nationalist ambitions.

A Charming Host

What is the character of this man who has made history despite his failings? According to friends—for he has friends and many of them—he is the product of his own aristocratic ancestry and culture. In the intimacy of his suburban or country estate, they say, the official thaws into a most charming host. He is also said to be the infallible judge of a good picture and, strange for one with a pacifist reputation, a crack pistol shot. The latter facet, however, is not so strange as it seems, for the art of dueling was long synonymous with Latin wealth and family honor transplanted from Europe to America.

Nor is there any reason to doubt the Former Chancellor's professions of faith in democracy and peace. He may have tried to link South America with European systems more to advertise Argentine political status and leadership than for reasons of pure internationalism—incidentally crossing swords with Washington. But neither the United States nor Great Britain could dispute his record as an upholder of international law and as an apostle of democracy.

Difficulties Abroad

The majority of Argentines consider he has been a great success at the Foreign Ministry and that, mainly through his guidance, Argentina has become a great power in the sense of that term's meaning in Europe and elsewhere. The loss of both his ability and reputation is considered serious, but the "man in the street," as well as the intellectualist and official higher up realizes that Dr. Saavedra Lamas' personality never has been nor will be sufficiently amiable for neighboring South Americans. He is devoid of that informality and geniality that are essential prerequisites for modern diplomacy. His manner, as apparent in his notes as in his talks, too frequently spoiled a good case.

Leaving aside Dr. Saavedra Lamas' essays in the broader sphere of international politics, he was considered signally unfortunate in his dealings with neighboring powers. With Brazil there were abundant difficulties which culminated with his disconcerting declaration denouncing the American destroyer-hiring project of Brazil. The visit of Former Vice-President Roca, a diplomat of tact, was necessary to dissipate Brazilian wrath over alleged insolent intervention in its sovereign affairs. With Peru, there was the much regretted note criticizing the commercial pact with Chile regarding the supply of wheat to the Peruvian market. The Lima Government combatted what it considered unwarranted intervention in its affairs.

There was tension with Bolivia during the Chaco War period which only special missions dissipated. There have been recent incidents with Uruguay. Chile recalls slights to its Foreign Minister, hostile trans-Andine railroad policy and indifference to its role in Chaco peace promotion. Nearly all the difficulties are traced to Dr. Saavedra Lamas' singular inability to make contact with the common everyday world of business and politics and his fellow-men who moved within those spheres.

Economic Prosperity

El Imparcial of Santiago, one of the few newspapers courageous enough to refer to Dr. Saavedra Lamas' failings, considered the change in personality signified a fundamental change in Argentine foreign policy. Diplomatic quarters as a whole, however, do not share this interpretation. These see only a change of manner and method, convinced there will be a continuity of policy.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas' term of office is seen to have coincided with great economic prosperity in Argentina which overshadowed the rest of the southern states bogged in depression. He has assisted that much in attaining the leadership of the continent at a time when it was increasingly necessary for the rest of the world to listen to the voice of South America. This prosperity enabled Argentina to emphasize its leadership by building armaments on a scale that defied neighborly competition and Dr. Saavedra Lamas to proclaim that military power was determined by economic capacity—a snub that put a damper on existing hopes of inter-American harmony and co-operation without ministerial change.

Against this direct verdict by the most of his contemporaries can be set certain solid achievements. The greatest of these was the fact that Dr. Saavreda Lamas kept the torch of democracy alight and held it aloft during one of the most trying periods of parliamentary government in South America. If there is anything left of constitutionalism in South America after the present fierce doctrinal warfare has died down, he will be entitled to a niche in posterity.

Ortiz Adopts Policy of Candor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina

A policy of candor and the open door in relations with the press, not unlike the attitude of President Roosevelt in his press conferences, is promised by the new Ortiz Administration.

Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, following a lead in President Ortiz' inaugural, announced they will see reporters at any time, and will seek to conduct their Departments in full public view. Others are expected to do likewise as far as circumstances permit.

Previously, ministers have regularly held themselves inaccessible, holding to a policy of secret administration, and giving out little except terse and unsatisfactory mimeograph releases.

New Foreign Minister Considered Friendly to Fascist Trend

Peace Is Prospect

By Robert Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 26—The return of Ambassador Jose Maria Cantilo from Rome and Geneva, where he has represented the Argentine Republic, to assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs this week under the newly-inaugurated President, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, and to succeed Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, stormy petrel of peace and Pan Americanism, has raised many queries in view of the new Minister's role at the Pan-American Peace Parley of December, 1936, of his part in negotiating the Italo-Argentine Treaty and of his recent utterences before the League of Nations.

Señor Cantilo inherits several problems in the field of international relations the solution of which will have a definite bearing on all-American and world trends:

1. The Chaco Peace Conference has not settled the question between Paraguay and Bolivia and recent rumors were to the effect that its sessions would be carried on in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil. Dr. Saavedra Lamas was President of that Conference.

2. Argentina's place in Pan-American affairs hinges, in part, on the outcome of negotiations for a new treaty between the United States and Argentina.

3. Argentina's future depends in part on relations with Brazil, relations which have been greatly strained on four occasions since 1936.

4. Argentina's relations to Great Britain have been undergoing a change since the British Colonies have begun to supply England with meats and cereals and the future connection between the two is still an open question.

5. Recent trends in and about the League of Nations have caused debates in this country as to Argentina's future in the Geneva organization.

6. Questions of peace, armaments and relations to Fascist nations are awaiting decisions.

Delegate to Conference

Señor Cantilo has been prominent in the political life or Argentina for many years. He was once Mayor or Prefect of this City but more recently has been Ambassador to Italy. He was a delegate to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.

At that Peace Conference, Señor Cantilo belonged to the Saavedra Lamas group and one of the most dramatic meetings of the Conference took place when he opposed the project of a convention on Pan-American solidarity proposed by the five Central American Republics. Timidly, at first, but more courageously later, other delegates began to voice their disagreement with the Argentine point of view as expressed by Señor Cantilo. Finally, Ambassador Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, throwing caution to the winds, threw the influence of Brazil back of the proposal. Señor Cantilo did not budge an inch but finally admitted that Argentina's "commitments elsewhere"—meaning to the collective Geneva system—made it impossible for her to subscribe to this convention.

Early in the Peace Conference Argentine papers carried columns of news about negotiations which Ambassador Cantilo had been carrying on with Italy and about the treaty with that Nation which might be signed while the peace parley still was in session. Timing of the publicity about these negotiations was noted by observers at the time. A general impression then prevailed that Señor Cantilo was a strong admirer of Italy and of closer relationships between his country and Rome.

Italian Influence

Italian influence in Argentina, through the presence of millions of Italian immigrants, is particularly strong. At a time when some of this City's newspapers are demanding a return to more democratic practices and a swing away from "semi-Fascist" methods, the appointment of Señor Cantilo has given rise to conjectures as to whether it foretells trends in internal as well as in external policies.

There seems to be no immediate answer as to what extent Señor Cantilo's diplomatic activity, thus far, has been the reflection of his chief's ideas and philosophy and to what extent they express his own views on Pan-Americanism, the League of Nations, relations to Italy, and to the world in general.

It is assumed, in circles best informed, that peace between Paraguay and Bolivia can now be made without the difficulties which have hampered negotiations in the last two years. The change in the Argentine Foreign Office, it is expected, will speed up the solution of a question which has all but culminated in the renewal of hostilities on more than one occasion. With the removal of Dr. Saavedra Lamas, whose personal equation has been credited with confusing and obstructing the negotiations, the problem will be carried on on the basis of its real merits.

Austria: Curbing the Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 26—Austria's new statute regulating the press was officially made public today. This is the first measure to be taken after the speeches of the Austrian and German Chancellors, on the relations between the two "Germanic" states.

The law, believed to be one of the results of the Hitler-Schuschnigg Berchtesgaden talks, was intended to prevent publication of anything which would disturb relations between the two countries. However, the statute adds that publication of anything detrimental to internal peace in Austria is also punishable. In this way the law takes measures against anti-German publications but also protects Austria against pro-National Socialist propaganda.

The view behind the censorship statute is that when newspapers are a forum for sincere criticism, freedom of the press can help in the progress of the nation and the people, but when the origin and the tone of articles are based on hatred, only harm can be brought about by "allowing" spiteful remarks to circulate among people and cross the border to neighboring countries.

This philosophy is in consonance with press regulation already widely existing on the continent, which often construes as hostile any statements bordering on criticism of the government.

The new statute declares that whoever, intentionally or carelessly, through the contents of printed matter seriously injures domestic peace or relations between Austria and another state may be punished by a fine of as much as 2,000 schillings (about $400) or imprisonment for as long as three months.

Printed matter may also be confiscated for transgression of this order. Permission for publishing a newspaper may be withheld for specified lengths of time or permanently withdrawn. The carrying out of this law is put into the hands of the Ministry of Security under Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart and under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, both of whom attained their present cabinet posts as a concession to Germany.

Sofia Bars 'Illegal' Vote Drives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Feb. 26—Bulgaria is taking vigorous measures to prevent any activity on the part of former political parties for the coming elections on the first four Sundays of March.

An unusual amount of campaigning has been in progress and the police now are endeavoring to suppress "illegal" electioneering on the part of groups which the Government previously has suppressed.

There have been many arrests among so-called Left agitators and their printing shops have been confiscated.

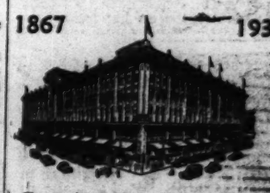
Now some Democratic as well as Right Wing leaders have been arrested and their homes searched. This week the police entered the home of Former Minister Grigor Vasileff and arrested leaders of former Democratic parties who were "visiting" him.

Among those present were leaders of the Agrarian Party, Former Ministers Dimiter Gitcheff and Virgil Dimoff, and a leader of the Social Democrats, Former Minister K. Pastukoff.

Last night the police arrested the Former Prime Minister, Alexander Tsankoff, leader of the "National Social" movement. They entered his home and confiscated circulars addressed to his followers for the coming elections.

Mr. Tsankoff was a candidate for the district of Sofia for March 27. It is probable that his candidacy will be prohibited now on the ground of party agitation which is at present not allowed.

1867 1938



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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

President Finds Battleship Still Best Fighting Machine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—President Roosevelt today threw his unqualified support behind the battleship in the current controversy which has developed here out of Congressional charges that aircraft and aerial bomb developments have rendered the heavy capital ship a military anachronism.

Declaring at his press conference that he has studied the results of all experiments by the Army and Navy since 1918 on this subject he said that his recommendations to Congress, in which he has called for an increase in the authorized battleships strength of the Navy from 15 to 18 and the laying down of two more battleships this calendar year beyond the four provided in the present and next regular budgets, speaks for itself.

The President's personal participation in the controversy follows much criticism in Congress of the fact that official Administration plans call for having a total of six battleships under construction by the end of the 1938 fiscal year. Led by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, a group of particularly air-minded Members of Congress have charged that such ships can no longer stand up against air bombing attacks and that the money should be put instead into air bases and aircraft. The House Naval Affairs Committee has also been told of a new aerial "mine" which its sponsors claim would be able to put a battleship out of commission if it struck the water within 50 feet of the ship.

Say Balance Restored

President Roosevelt, asked to comment on these charges, replied that he would do so in story form. He said that when he was a small boy, back in about 1885, someone invented a very fast torpedo boat and a school of thought immediately sprang up that the battleship was finished. But then came the destroyer to protect the heavy ships of the line against the torpedo boat. He said that throughout military history there has been a succession of new offensive weapons which have always been met by some antidote, and that, in the long run, none of these weapons has made any fundamental difference in military strategy.

He said that when aviation was first developed it injected a new element into warfare, as also did the submarine. But he insisted that in both instances antidotes have been devised which have restored the old balance.

He makes it perfectly clear that he shares the views of his higher ranking naval advisers that the battleship remains today the essential element of a navy and that he has no intention of being diverted from the battleship building program by the rumors that aircraft would render it useless in actual war.

The controversy into which the President entered in this fashion is an old one here, which has been raging ever since the World War. Numerous attempts to test it out in theory have been made. Joint Army and Navy maneuvers have been held four times during the past three years, which have had as their major purpose a test of the power of the airplane to damage warships.

The results have been kept secret, as all the results of regular Navy gunnery and marksmanship tests have always been kept secret.

What the results shrouded in this secrecy were, can not be determined publicly. The only means the civilian has of guessing is the conviction in high naval circles following these tests that they still want battleships, in fact they appear to want at least twice as many new ones as Japan. The admirals, and the President, who have seen the reports of these tests, are satisfied. But Mr. Maverick claims that they should have led to a decision to abandon battleships.

The War Department is equally secretive on the subject, although high spokesmen say privately that they have concluded after the tests that the battleship is the "toughest" thing there is at sea to destroy from the air.

Military aviators are satisfied that they can in theory hit a target of battleship size from the air without much trouble. But this leaves two questions to be answered. How much damage would a bomb hit do, and how often could the planes hit if all the available anti-aircraft batteries were firing back?

Bombing a Battleship

The United States Fleet carries approximately 400 five-inch anti-aircraft guns. This is a concentration of such weapons greater than would probably ever be achieved on land. In war-time the battleship would never go to sea unless surrounded by a protective screen of destroyers, submarines and cruisers. These protect it against torpedo attacks, while the combined anti-aircraft fire of the entire fleet would make bombing attacks extremely hazardous. Further, the fleet carries its own airplanes, which in theory would be able to gain control of the air in advance of any major fleet action which might in thory be likely.

Even if the attacking planes could get through these defenses at the battleship the question remains as to the damage which a bomb would do. The battleship is built to be able to stand up under a succession of torpedo hits on its sides and heavy shell hits on its upper works. A large bomb carries a much larger explosive charge than any 16-inch shell or any torpedo. But so far as is known in official circles no bomb has yet been devised which can be made to penetrate battleship armor before exploding. The shell does this, but the bomb explodes on contact and therefore much of the explosive force is dissipated in the air. Naval officers appear to be no more concerned about a hit by a big bomb than by a penetrating shell. And their ships are built to stand up against a lot of such hits.

There appears to be no doubt that a single battleship out in the middle of the ocean might have a very brief experience if attacked by an entire squadron of bombers. But naval strategy and tactics do not contemplate ever permitting such a thing to happen. It is a controversy which apparently will go on for some time, but which has been settled to the President's satisfaction, so far as he is concerned, entirely in favor of the battleship.

Army Open to Relief Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The United States Army's Recruiting Service in the Second Corps Area has reached out to draw eligible young men from New York State relief rolls into the military establishment, it became known here today when officials of the Works Progress Administration revealed that they had been requested to supply names of possible candidates for enlistment.

Since the Army's enrollment under existing appropriations does not permit further increases in the personnel at this time, efforts to stimulate enlistments from among men on relief apparently are inactive at present, but it was indicated that when recruiting was resumed, efforts would be directed to bring eligibles on the relief rolls into the service.

The plan to transfer men to the military forces from relief groups was said to have originated with Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Commander of the Second Corps Area, and Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator for New York City, a method of supplying the Army with men and, at the same time, reducing the size of the relief rolls.

"The idea was to purge the WPA rolls of those who could easily serve and transfer them to doing something productive for the Government," Col. L. B. Magruder, Acting Recruiting Officer for the Second Corps Area said. "In that way a place would be made on the relief lists for persons not eligible for military service."

Local Public Welfare Commissioners outside of New York City were asked by the New York State Division of the Works Progress Administration to draw up lists of able-bodied single young men, it was reported. Not all of the Commissioners responded, however, for some held to a confidential provision in the public welfare laws of the State and refused to divulge the names of relief recipients.

Estimates by relief officials held that about 18,000 men on the rolls of the federal agency here were between 18 and 35 and eligible for military duty. How many of these have been enlisted is not known.

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Oxen Displace Tractors In Central Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—Oxen are coming back to displace tractors and horses in many central Pennsylvania counties, according to the State Publicity Commission. In fact, in many communities they are as numerous as ever. And oxen treatment has not varied in 150 years, experienced drivers say. For instance, they are always driven from the left or "near" side, the ox on that side responding to the driver's commands.

The "near" ox never takes eyes off the driver, and if well trained can anticipate commands by the position of a whip in the driver's hands. A well-trained ox needs no spoken command, the whip seldom being used as a goad, nowadays, but only to signal the team. Even when spurred, oxen will not exceed a two-mile-an-hour gait with a load on level ground.

Medals to Byrd's Men

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 26 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle presented Congressional medals yesterday to three explorers who were with Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the Antarctic—Finn Ronne of Pittsburgh, Olin D. Stancliffe of Erie, and L. T. Miller of Philadelphia. Mr. Ronne was a ski expert on the second Byrd expedition, Mr. Miller a sailmaker, and Mr. Stancliffe a member of the survey party.

'In the Spring'

Photograph by Ben B. Randall in the Kodak International Exhibit at New York

Amateur Photographers in 19 Countries Are Represented by More Than 200 Photographs Selected From About 1,000 Submitted. The Exhibit Opened Feb. 19 at the International Building, Rockefeller Center, and Will Continue Daily and Sunday Through Feb. 27

Reich Turns to Sea for Raw Material

BERLIN—In its struggle for raw materials, which it cannot secure at home and cannot pay for in foreign exchange, the Third Reich has turned its attention to the sea as an important, free and unbounded source of supplies of certain useful products.

Germans, in early years, were not accustomed to eat much fish—they preferred meat. During the last few years propagandizing "Eat more fish" has done much to change this; and, even more, the better organization of the fish trade as far as inland towns are concerned and the marketing of this food at cheap prices.

New recipes for cooking and preparing fish have been published by women's organizations, and even sausages, cheap and declared to be very tasty, have been made from fish. New German oyster beds have been established in the North Sea, so as to avoid having to pay foreign exchange to import oysters from Holland.

Attention has also been concentrated upon whaling and large new fleets have been sent into the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. Whale oil is today used as a substitute for other edible oils in foods where it was not known years ago and experimenters are now seeking to make whale flesh palatable and to use it for preserves.

The shark is also expected to contribute its share to German self-sufficiency. A special fleet of ships recently left Hamburg to capture sharks in the Caribbean Sea. Shark skin is used as leather, its fins are considered a delicacy by the Chinese and so their sale helps to bring in the needed foreign exchange, while the rest of the fish is made into fish-meal, of which 60,000 tons are expected to be produced this year. Since it is now forbidden to give grain as fodder for pigs (it is required for feeding the population), this fish-meal is mixed with potato-fodder to provide the albumin necessary for pig-raising.

But the uses of fish as food for human beings and animals is only part of its contribution to Germany's self-sufficiency. An albuminous fiber, called "fish-wool," has already been produced which in combination with cellulose from wood (80 per cent cellulose and 20 per cent fish albumin) gives a yarn claimed to be tear-proof, warm and can be dyed like, and is cheaper than, natural wool. The future production of "fish-wool" is expected to replace cellulose wool for many purposes, and so reduce the present heavy demands upon the German forests for supplies of wood cellulose.

In the shop windows today, many articles made from new raw materials are on sale. Among them may be seen books bound in cod-fish leather, gloves made from the same material, which seem as soft and fine as antelope leather, etc., whale fish leather which has been substituted for lizard skin in shoes.

House Cuts Ickes Allotment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee proposed yesterday that Congress provide $124,998,730 for Interior Department expenses in the year starting July 1.

The total is $7,947,535 less than the Department received last year and $2,490,535 below the sum recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Chief reductions below current year funds include $4,617,000 for the Reclamation Bureau, $2,010,469 for the Indian Bureau, and $2,761,708 for the National Park Service.

Many of the reductions for the Reclamation Bureau were caused by near completion of many of its projects.

Of the bill's total, $36,969,600 would be earmarked for the Bureau and its huge irrigation and power projects, $585,000 less than the budget estimate.

For continuation of the $170,000,000 Central Valley Water Supply Project in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California, the bill carries $9,000,000—the amount the Budget Bureau suggested.

The Committee included $13,000,000 for the Grand Coulee Project in Washington State and $3,500,000 for the Boulder Canyon Project on the Colorado River. The Committe included $500,000 for the All-American Canal Project, where the main canal is expected to be carrying water in 1939.

For the Bonneville Project in the Northwest, the Committee put in $3,665,000.

The second largest item in the bill is $30,263,118 for the Indian Bureau, where pending projects are expected to supply a large amount of work to Indian labor and reduce correspondingly the relief load.

The National Park Service was listed for $18,869,672, which is $75,842 more than the Budget Bureau requested.

The Committee followed the Budget estimate of $15,009,650 for vocational education, and included for the Bituminous Coal Commission and its Consumers' Council, $2,970,000. This is $930,000 less than the amount it had for the present year and $330,000 less than the Budget Bureau approved.

The Committee recommended that the Commission restudy its organization in Washington and the field to improve efficiency and to eliminate uneconomical expenditures.

The Committee included $50,000 for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and urged that "no further attempt be made" to extend the work on the gigantic granite memorial in South Dakota's Black Hills by a request for additional funds.

Gigantic likenesses of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt are being carved on a granite cliff, and most of the $50,000 would be used to bring the Roosevelt Figure to a "condition of recognizability."

The Committee recommended that the Interior Secretary continue and initiate "further studies and investigations of critical war minerals and raw materials."

Arizona Farms in Group Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — California's "commodity group" plan of Farm Bureau organization was adopted without a dissenting vote at the quarterly session of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation Directors.

This does not do away with community locals, but gives each major crop its division in every County Farm Bureau, with a director on the board and the right to send voting delegates to the state convention.

In Maricopa County, which has more than half the framing of Arizona, these divisions represent citrus fruit, poultry, cotton, dairying, grain and hay, cattle growers, sheep growers, cattle feeding, pure seed, vegetables, and the beekeepers.

Nearly all these producers have their separate organizations, which will be continued. Their members, however, will be encouraged to join Farm Bureau locals and every division is expected to take part in Farm Bureau activities.

As things have been, the organizations have co-operated only a little and often have worked at cross purposes. Now the machinery is set up for co-ordinating programs, threshing out disagreements, and presenting a united front. In many a Legislature, it is claimed, the excuse that "you farmers don't know what you want," has often been used as an excuse to do nothing for agriculture.

R. D. Flaherty, Regional Field Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the delegates here that commodity departments have vastly increased the membership and enhanced the influence of the California Farm Bureau. At the 1931 convention where it was adopted, 100 delegates were present; at the last convention there were 2,000.

The commodity group idea has been partly accepted in Utah and Nevada, and is expected to be taken up on a state-wide basis this year in Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. Leaders say that it especially fits conditions in the West, where there is so much specialized agriculture, but probably would not work so well in the East where general farming is the rule.

Jail Offense in Canada To Force Work on Sunday

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (CP)—The Brunelle bill providing jail terms for company officers and managers who force men to work on Sunday in contravention of the Lord's Day Act was passed by the House of Commons last night.

Sponsored by H. E. Brunelle, Quebec Liberal, and accepted by Justice Minister Ernest LaPointe, the bill was aimed principally at Quebec companies but it will have general application throughout Canada.

$40,000,000 Freed For Aid to Jobless In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26—Governor Lehman's signature, affixed to the budget bill today, releases $46,000,000 for unemployment relief in the State for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1938.

In his annual budget message to the Legislature on Jan. 10, the Governor admitted that this appropriation might not be sufficient and intimated it might be necessary to call a special meeting of the Legislature in the fall to consider increases in relief appropriations. It is expected that $4,000,000 of an unexpended balance from last year's appropriation will be added to this year's relief appropriation, bringing the total to $50,000,000.

"I wish to point out, however," he said in his budget message, "that if business conditions do not begin to improve next spring or if the Federal Government does not assume its fair share of the burden of unemployment relief, the cost that the State will face in 1939 may exceed the $50,000,0000 which will be available."

Allocations to a reimbursement fund to be used and expended for municipalities and towns for their expenditures for home relief, exclusive of administrative costs, will total $43,500,000 of the total, the remaining $2,500,000 to be placed in a discretionary fund, it was added.

Another bill was signed by the Governor which appropriates salaries for the Legislative and Judicial Departments.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 26

President:

Forwarded to Congress proposal for $855,000,000 six-year experimental Federal-aid program for public schools.

Allocated $17,000,000 to 31 States for use in spring flood relief.

Appointed Max Truitt a member of Maritime Commission.

Senate:

Completed congressional action on bill extending Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act for two years.

Voted 67 to 1 for $250,000,000 relief bill, after defeating amendment to increase amount to $400,000,000.

Completed congressional action on $2,000,000 bill to fight grasshoppers in western States.

Approved appropriation of $2,700,000 to start Gilbertsville Dam, part of the TVA power system.

House:

Sent $250,000,000 relief bill to conference.

Departments:

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, appointed committee to study problems of older worker.

Control of Narcotics at Source Held Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Widespread adoption of the International Anti-Narcotic Convention, first promulgated at Geneva in 1931, is helping the United States solve its internal problem in breaking the appetite for habit-forming drugs.

The part being played by the international pact, now signed by 61 nations, is the basis for great hopes for the future, according to the International Narcotic Education Association, which is sponsoring the twelfth annual "Narcotic Education Week," being observed nationally from Feb. 21 to 28.

"Recent enforcement activities of the Federal Narcotic Bureau, in conjunction with other governmental agencies," it was declared recently by H. J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics, "have produced gratifying results in curbing the unlawful introduction of narcotics into the country, but it needs no argument to establish the advantage to the United States which would follow from the control of the traffic at the source through elimination of overproduction."

That of China

A principal source which the convention is aimed to eliminate is that of China, where 12,000 tons of opium are reported to be produced annually, seven times as much as all the rest of the world together. In its educational program, the International Association, from its headquarters here, is maintaining that 16.5 tons are all the narcotics needed by the world today for legitimate purposes.

Great strides are reported in controlling the traffic in the United States. There are but seven states and the District of Columbia yet to adopt the Uniform State Narcotic Act, which was drawn up and endorsed about eight years ago by the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association, and the Federal Bureau. Those states yet to adopt it are Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Washington. Those which adopted it in 1937 are Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

California and Pennsylvania have laws stronger than the uniform law, according to James Hobson, head of the Educational Association here.

He listed the nation's most "alarming" narcotic problems today to be the "threatened inundation of America by the huge reservoir of illicit narcotic drugs now being produced in the Far East, and the spreading menace of the marihuana."

Marihuana Act

To meet this latter, the "Marihuana Tax Act of 1937" was passed by Congress. It is a revenue measure similar to the pioneering Harrison Act under which federal prosecution for other narcotics has been undertaken with success.

"The Harrison Act," Mr. Hobson points out, "enables the Federal Government to control handling of narcotics through licensing only those who are to make legitimate use of them. Marihuana, on the other hand, has little legitimate use other than for hemp or medicinal resin."

Narcotic convictions in 1936 were obtained in 95 per cent of the cases brought in Federal courts, 98 per cent in New York, 94 per cent in Massachusetts, 89 per cent in Pennsylvania, 88 per cent in Illinois, and 78 per cent in California.

Convictions Stressed

"The arrest and trial of narcotic law violators is of little consequence unless there are convictions and even with convictions the result is almost negligible unless adequate penalties are imposed," Mr. Hobson believes.

Lines Drawn in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Battle lines were drawn today for an intensive struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization for supremacy in the great industrial State of Pennsylvania.

Months-long strife was pointed toward anopen fight for control of organized labor in the State after A. F. of L.'s President, William Green, revoked the charter of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor because it failed to purge its membership of C. I. O.-affiliated unions.

Within the next 10 days, it was announced, plans will be formulated for a complete reorganization of the Pennsylvania Federation with C. I. O. elements excluded. From the steel furnaces of western Pennsylvania to looms and docks along the Delaware, delegates will be called to Harrisburg, Pa., for a special reorganization convention the first week in April.

In charge of the convention will be Lewis G. Hines, director of organization for the A. F. of L. and representative of President Green.

The C. I. O. holds a strong grip in Pennsylvania by reason of the affiliation of the United Mine Workers, Steel Workers Union, Needle Trades and Hosiery Workers Organization with John L. Lewis's side of organized labor. The A. F. of L. claims more than 2,100 local unions as "loyal" to it.

The struggle has been i nthe making nearly a year. Last March at the annual meeting of the State Federation, efforts were made to line up local unions on one side or the other. A resolution was adopted deploring the "cleavage in the ranks of organized labor," and stating the interests of labor would be "served best by the adoption of a hands-off policy."

But supporters of Mr. Green said the resolution meant nothing. When the subsequent parley between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green failed, Mr. Green ordered the State organization to purge itself of C. I. O.-affiliated unions or see the State charter revoked—a threat he finally made good this week.

Wallace 'Democracy' Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, frequently described as a "dictator" since the passage of the new farm law, is sponsoring a series of 18 lectures on "Democracy" for employees of his Department.

More than 1,000 Federal workers have enrolled in the course, paying the $2 fee. Those who have been invited to deliver lectures include: Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times; Arthur Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times; Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science at the University of Chicago; Dr. Walton H. Hamilton, Yale University professor; Dr. George Gallup, head of the Institute of Public Opinion, and Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian.

The lectures are held Thursday afternoons in the Department auditorium. Employees are excused half an hour early so they may attend.

The idea behind the lecture course, Mr. Wallace explains, "is not so much the training of individual employees as it is the enlarging of the outlook of the Department of Agriculture employees and the deepening of their understanding of their place in an effectively working system of economic democracy.

"Only through some such means is it possible," he says, "to assure in our administration of the laws that tolerant outlook and co-operative attitude among our employees which democratic formulation and carrying out of policy requires."

"The better transmission of policy and attitude impulses to employees," he believes, "is essential to best administration of the diverse and complex programs carried on by modern government."

Canada Studies Loan Trade

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (CP)—Operation of co-operative credit unions in Nova Scotia and Quebec will be looked into by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, not in an inquisitorial mood, but to find out what they have done toward making small loans available at minimum rates.

The Committee is continuing its inquiry into the small loan business and heard several suggestions as to how loan abuses might be curbed. W. H. Moore, Chairman, read the report of a sub-committee recommending calling of credit union officials and also asking the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City if it could make information available.

The Foundation made a comprehensive study of the small loan business in several countries, and its report has been used as the basis of legislation for several states in the United States. There is no Federal regulation of the small loan business in the United States.

Finance Minister Charles Dunning said there should be some national control of the small loan business. Now there is a confusion of jurisdiction. The Federal statute can limit interest rates, but there is constitutional doubt as to its ability to legislate to control other charges that may be made in connection with small loans.

Greater N. Y. Fund Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Launched in an atmosphere of community enthusiasm reminiscent of group activities during the World War, formation of the Greater New York Fund, Inc., was announced here yesterday as a permanent, central agency for co-ordinating private relief and welfare activities.

Like the Community Chests formed in many American cities, the Fund will make a single appeal for donations once each year. The first funds campaign, which has a goal of $10,000,000, is to be started in May.

More than two years of study preceded formal organization of the program here last night, when it was outlined and endorsed by a group of distinguished citizens, including Mayor La Guardia, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; James G. Blaine and Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Blaine is president of the Fund.

Business organizations and their employees will be the main source of support for the organization, according to the plan of solicitation.

All charitable organizations in the City will be reresented in the Fund's board of 56 directors, it was said. Community interests in general are to find voice in a business council of 40 members.

Three Election Officials Under Bail in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26—Three Jersey City election officials who defied the Assembly Election Inquiry Committee were under bail Feb. 24 as the Committee pushed ahead to get further information on voting conditions in Hudson County.

The three members of the Ninth District, Third Ward, of Jersey City, home of Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic State Boss, were ordered taken in custody when, on advice of counsel, they refused to answer questions the Committee asked. They are Christopher J. Kelly, employed at the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, and John J. Gangemi, stationary engineer at the Hudson County power house, Democrats, and James Martin, Works Progress Administration worker, a Republican. They were held for Grand Jury action in bail of $500.

The arrests were the first ordered by the Committee in its attempt to get a picture of balloting as conducted in the county under the domination of Mayor Hague. The Mayor is now in Florida on a vacation.

New York Presses State For Larger Relief Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Identical telegrams from Mayor La Guardia and the Board of Estimate stressing the "precarious" relief situation here and asking for more State relief aid are in the hands of legislative leaders in Albany yesterday.

"Last year $12,000,000 was taken from City revenue and used exclusively for relief purposes," they said. "That was the 2 per cent taken by the State from the City on utility taxes. The difference amounted to $12,000,000 to New York City.

"Our relief load is increasing. All hope of last summer for a decline has been shattered by recession and increased unemployment. For the current month of February we appropriated $10,647,950, of which $3,918,050 were contributed by the State, leaving $6,729,900 the City's share. This is way above our relief revenue."

As an example of the increase, the Mayor and his colleagues gave figures for Dec. 31, 1937, when 188,034 persons were on relief, as against 182,642 in December, 1936. On Jan. 29, 1938, there were 196,542 relief cases, they added, as against 181,906 in January, 1937, and on Feb. 19, 1938, there were 196,819 relief cases, as against 180,621 in February, 1937.

Laval University Grant

QUEBEC, Feb. 26 (CP)—The Quebec Legislative Assembly has given approval to a bill granting Laval University a $100,000 annual grant for establishment and maintenance of a mining, geological and metallurgical school.

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Schools Told to Shape Plans To Meet Vocational Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26—American public education has been built to give the same cultural opportunities to the sons of laborers as to the sons of millionaires. It must be extended to provide the same job training for the sons of millionaires as the sons of laborers. This was the message of thirteen city Superintendents of Schools at the closing session of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations here. Last May the thirteen superintendents were taken on a tour by the National Occupational Conference and their speeches were in the nature of a report of results in their own school system.

The superintendents agreed that public education can be adjusted to occupational demands and they told how they are doing it, calling in the business men and social agencies of the communities to their aid, adding equipment and technical training, giving occupational information to their students and providing placement officials to see that the boys and girls get employment and to follow through to make sure that they are in the right jobs.

How Schools Meet Challenge

Seattle has a boatbuilding class and a course in cleaning and dyeing. Salt Lake City has an advisory committee representing 24 distributive trade groups. Denver's opportunity school gives training annually to 9,000 out-of-school youth and adults. Baltimore has set up an occupational and aptitude program which in time will be available to every boy and girl in the city. Birmingham has put a teacher into a large industrial concern as apprentice co-ordinator. Omaha has a part-time co-operative retail sales program under which students work in a store afternoon and Saturdays for a small wage, and an adult vocational set-up in which 42 subjects were taught last year in 17 centers. Minneapolis is giving extension courses for workers in service occupations. Atlanta invites business leaders to talk to the students and conducts career conferences.

Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupational Conference, who led the tour last May, told the Convention that "teaching about occupations is as important in schools today as teaching spelling or arithmetic. Every school boy and girl wants a job after graduation and every parent wants his child to have a job to which he is suited and in which he will be happy.

Demand for Training

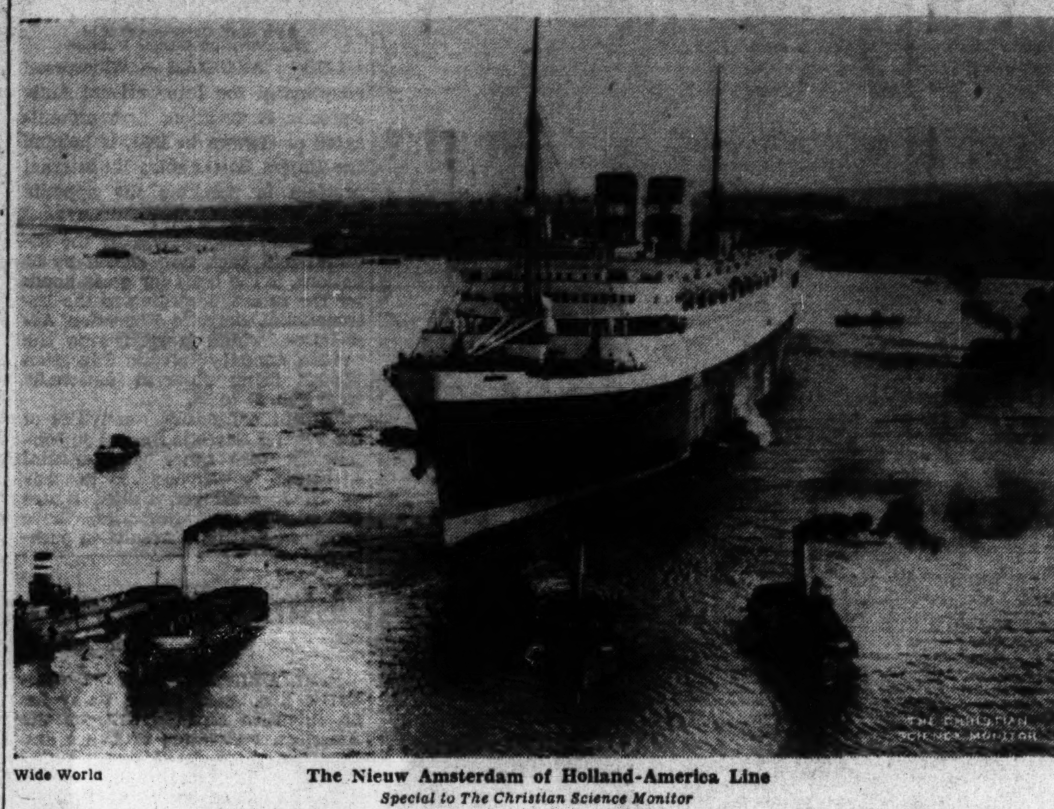
"Public schools not only can adjust themselves to occupational demands. They must do so. There is a growing demand for training and guidance for occupations. Unless public schools meet the issue other institutions will have to be developed. America's youth and their parents are becoming increasingly insistent that schooling shall prepare for actual participation in work.

"The schools' approach to occupational adjustment involves three steps. A program of guidance so that each student may make a reasonably intelligent choice of a vocation; a program of occupational training, and machinery for placement by which a youth is inducted into a job, helped to get started, and his progress followed until he is safely launched on a satisfactory work career."

Franklin J. Keller of the Metropolitan High School, New York City, who presided over the discussion, pointed out that public opinion must lift the meaning of "service occupations" from the narrow definition of personal work such as waiting on table and in beauty shops to embrace all lines of activity, professional, educational, and governmental.

Miss Harriet M. Allyn, of Mount Holyoke College, remains as President of the Deans of Women, with Miss Eunice Hilton of Syracuse University as the new Vice-President and Miss Esther Dayman of Mills College, California, as the new Secretary.

Pride of the Netherlands



Wide World — The Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland-America Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands—The Nieuw Amsterdam has left her dock at Rotterdam, where she has lain since her launching, and is now at Schiedam for final fittings before the builder's trials which are scheduled for next month. The new 33,000-ton liner of the Holland-America Line is scheduled to arrive in New York on May 18 on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic.

Educators Turn to World Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Education, often criticized for remaining within narrow school walls, reached far out into international and national problems of disarmament, co-operative living, labor, capitalism and a happier childhood at the twentieth annual conference of the Progressive Education Association here today. After completing 50 group meetings and general assemblies at which school teachers from nearly every section of the United States voiced their opinion, the convention, which has been held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, will close tonight.

For those looking for an economic middle road, avoiding the extremes of radicalism and conservatism, the consumer co-operative movement was strongly recommended.

"Consumer organization is the only alternative, other than capitalism, to economic totalitarianism, whether of the right or the left," Dr. Horace M. Kallen, of the New School for S ial Research, declared. "It does not require a revolution to introduce it, nor are its benefits postponed to a distant future. They begin at once, and grow piecemeal, but cumulatively. It does not exclude anybody on the basis of race, faith, sex or previous economic status.

In Interest of All

"Consumer economy is so ordered that self-interest and the interest of others coincide. The provision of the purchase-dividend makes personal advantage dependent on the advantage of others."

Dr. Kallen stressed that consumer society was an open one in contrast to producer societies, which tend to "shut out others—not to draw them in."

"The ideals of public education are directed ever farther away from the principles and programs of a democracy to the practices which should perpetuate a producer-dominated community," he added.

Adult education is playing the rôle of pathfinder in leading to a more vitalized type of learning for pupils of all ages, Prof. Ned Dearborn, of New York University stressed.

"Complete human living must be the recognized end of all education," he said, adding that this would function "in the interests of the entire population," although present working conditions in schools and colleges make it extremely difficult to administer such a program.

The freedom granted young people in recent years has not brought them an appearance of happiness, according to Dr. Karen Horney, a speaker on the panel "America and the Art of Living Together."

Plea for World Peace

"One of the results is that they are constantly dissatisfied with themselves and are afraid that others would be as derogatory to them as they are to themselves," he said. "A further result is that they love neither themselves nor others in the sense of a granting constructive love. In reality, there is no alternative, but a parallelism between a good attitude to the self and a good attitude to others and vice versa, between a derogatory and inimical attitude to the self and to others."

Representative Maury Maverick (D), of Texas, spoke last night at a dinner meeting on "America and the International Situation." His talk was a strong plea for peace and for support of the King-Maverick resolution calling for the United States to initiate an international arms conference. In this connection he criticized the attitude of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"The Secretary of State, who I believe, is doing an enormously important thing in promoting trade pacts and thus promoting peace, has opposed an arms limitation conference a this time," Mr. Maverick said, adding that Secretary Hull, in a recent speech in Des Moines, urged the nations to unite in military disarmament. This he called "an outright inconsistency."

Group Living

Preparation for group living should begin with children while they are in elementary schools, speakers at a session held yesterday urged. Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, predicted that future American life would require a more effective type of group living than has been worked out as yet. A comparatively new catchword in school circles—"tendentious education" captured the interest of many at this discussion.

Robert Ulich, of Harvard University, urged a re-examination of the fundamentals of teacher training.

The Progressive Education Association was challenged by Dr. Louis M. Hacker, of Columbia University, for having remained silent on important questions such as movements by those who would "precipitate us into a war situation."

"Progressive educators who have no political courage have no right to demand participation in the drawing up of economic blueprints," he declared.

Democrats Patch Up Their Quarrel In Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page 1)

ance. When all was said and done, the Keystone State Democracy, whose meteoric ascendancy has been one of the miracles of latter-day politics, was found to be one united happy family, all slate-writing differences resolved, and United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Secretary of the Commonwealth David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, all but embracing each other and the Committeemen "raring to go."

"Keep the declaration of independence on Capitol Hill" was the line upon which the fight was proclaimed; "we kept the faith," the slogan evolved. Fondest emphasis was laid on the new "Bill of Rights" the Earle Administration had written for the workers, and which is carried forward in the new platform; and Mr. Jones was projected as a farm boy who had worked his way through school and whose point of view was "to look at the needs of the people from the ground up rather than from the top down."

Guffey Pledges Aid

Senator Guffey rose to squelch all talk about his being a candidate for Governor regardless of the committee's ticket and about differences between himself and Mr. Lawrence, the two constituting the team that has evolved the present triumphant state of democracy in Pennsylvania. There would never be any division between them, the Senator declared.

Mr. Lawrence echoed this earnestly, declaring that the opposition had been trying for years to make a breach, but that the organization was today "in solid front and nobody is going to get between the men who built this Pennsylvania Democratic organization into the great institution it is."

Governor Earle closed his speech of acceptance of the Senate nomination likewise on a note of tribute, but to Mr. Lawrence only.

Earle States Platform

The Governor reiterated the objectives described in his candidacy announcement last week, saying he would continue to work for improvement in the economy of Pennsylvania and the nation, for a fairer balance between agriculture, labor, industry and the consumer; for adequate national defense, but not aggression; to serve notice on the nation that the Pennsylvania democracy demanded of its public officials "ideals, liberalism, fair play and a humane concept of government."

The 16-point platform on which the 1938 campaign will be premised calls for consolidation of labor, social justice and other reforms inaugurated in the State and Nation since 1932; continuance of the policy of repeal of emergency taxes to match diminishing needs, opposition to any sales tax, governmental economies, fair play to capital and labor, non-political administration of public assistance, a survey of municipal debt problems, legislation to promote the interest of the farmer, continued efforts to solve the anthracite and bituminous coal problems, law enforcement strengthening and continuance and intensification of the State's highway safety campaign.

What Will Lewis Do?

The portents, however, are that it is not all joy and sunshine just around the corner, for Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization units in Pennsylvania have not been heard from, although word from the militant labor chieftain is expected momentarily. When it comes, it will be known whether he was bluffing when he demanded a top-line place on the ticket for Mr. Kennedy.

There are persons here today who hold Mr. Lewis meant what he said; others that his position was not intransigeant. The next few hours, or at most the next few days, should reveal which of these two groups is right.

If Mr. Lewis wants to, he can shoot holes through the harmony curtain the Democratic leaders have built for the Jones ticket. He can combine forces with Gifford Pinchot, Progressive-Republican, who is fighting to return as Governor of Pennsylvania, or he can marshal the Committee for Industrial Organization forces for Attorney-General Charles J. Margiotti, who is already in the race, or he can come out for William McNair, one-time Mayor of Pittsburgh, or for Luther Harr, Philadelphia City Treasurer and formerly State Secretary of Banking, who was favored by J. David Stern, New York and Philadelphia Publisher.

In fact, the ingredients are all here to make a May primary stew that will test to the utmost the power of the Democratic bosses to hold Pennsylvania in their political column.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor must have had information of foreign backing, especially since there was no attempt to conceal Monarchist leanings. His barely concealed defiance of German "threats" arouses the condemnation of German National Socialists, but Italy is especially pleased with the references to Austrian independence together with Austro-German peace, while London and Paris find in it reassurance as to the future status of Middle European states.

Rumania's New Constitution

¶ **King Carol of Rumania** has an auspicious week. On Monday he offers the nation a new Constitution of 100 articles designed to give him virtually dictatorial power. The nation has three days to mull it over before a vote by acclamation. Following the introduction of the Constitution, Rumania's Fascist Party, headed by Cornelius Codreanu, is suddenly dissolved—in keeping with the requirement that officials shall declare they had severed connections with all political parties by Feb. 23. By a provision of the Constitution Mr. Codreanu is cold-shouldered from Rumanian politics, since it is decreed that no Rumanian of less than three generations may become a Premier. Unofficial returns published in Bucharest on Friday show 99.8 per cent acceptance of King Carol's Constitution. Among its provisions are these: A ban on party politics; no citizens under 30 may vote; the King may govern by decree (subject to Parliamentary ratification); the King has the right to reject Parliamentary decisions; all citizens are given equality under the law; freedom of worship is promised; liberty of conscience and a free press are assured.

Relief Follows Filibuster

¶ Washington woke up on Wednesday morning to find the 30-day-old Southern filibuster shelved and the Senate taking up the $50,000,000 emergency relief resolution. The filibuster which had blocked all business during the present session with the exception of the Farm and Housing Bill adoption, ended with a two-hour debate and a 58-to-22 vote to lay it aside. On Wednesday the Senate passes the Relief Bill, 67 to 1. Twice amended, the bill now goes to the House. Its purpose is to expand the relief rolls from 1,950,000 to about 2,300,000 persons by the end of June.

McNutt Flies

¶ **Paul V. McNutt**, High Commissioner of the Philippines, and reputed Indiana aspirant to the White House, flew into the news this week along with some 4,000 engraved invitations for a monster political reception. Previously he had been flown over the Rockies in an army plane piloted by Lieut.-Col. Davenport Johnson. Regulations have it that authority must be obtained from Washington before officers are authorized to take civilians off the ground. In quick aftermath Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is shifted from his command at Hamilton Field, San Francisco Bay, to a routine post at Chanute Field, Illinois, and the McNutt reception takes place in Washington, breaking all records for hospitality and the magnificence of its buffet. It was a Hoosier party for a Hoosier son run off with Hoosier enthusiasm, not to say optimism. Mr. McNutt through it all remained smiling, affable, but noncommittal. Would he choose to run for President? He didn't say. But his associates did. Their acclaim said, "Yes." Remarked a veteran political observer: "It's suicidal, or it's superb."

Day by Day by Wire

¶ **Monday**—Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz becomes President of Argentina; six Yankee "flying fortresses" participate in the inauguration celebration, signs of friendship for Argentina and strength for American democracy. Russia rejoices at the news of the rescue of the polar party from the ice floe off Greenland.

Tuesday—Soviet natural scientists are taken aboard the Yermak, which steams to the aid of the little schooner Murmanetz in difficulty off southeastern Greenland.

Wednesday—Soviets declare they'll use poison gas and bacteria if such are used against them. The new Argentine Cabinet announces the end of Justo's regime of secret methods and censured journalism.

Thursday—Two Soviet admirals, the War Commissar reveals, have faced a firing squad as "fascist" spies. Overseas stock markets strengthen as threat to peace lessens and an upturn in business is promised.

Friday—Japanese Diet is the scene of tremendous agitation as a bill to institute dictatorial wartime economy throughout the Nation comes up. Eamon de Valera, Eire's Premier, presses the partition issue at Anglo-Irish talks in London, forcing a near-stalemate.

Saturday—Fight in Japanese Diet continues; War Minister faces a crisis.

On the War Fronts

¶ **Interminably the wars** in Spain and China continue their harvest of horror, interminably innocents suffer, and human sacrifices are thrown to the guns—and still the scales of victory waver. The week opens with a new battle raging at Teruel and Rebels claiming the advantage while Loyalists report a "trap"; with observers at Shanghai estimating casualties thus far recorded in the Sino-Japanese war as Japanese 260,000, Chinese 1,000,000. The Japanese Hohan drive toward the Yellow River slows down, as advances at the east and west ends of the North China line are resumed. Rebels announce recapture of Teruel, while Loyalists fight their way out in an effort to block a drive for the coast. The Rebels push on, however, as their warships and airplanes attack the east coast of Spain. The Japanese advance reaches the north bank of the Yellow River. As the week wears on, Formosa is raided from the sky and the first attack of Chinese bombers on Japanese territory tallies a deadly score. Japanese bomb Chinese air fields seeking to cripple the base of anti-Japanese air attacks. The week closes with a hundred planes in pitched battle over Nanchang and both sides claiming the advantage; and with Spanish Loyalists declaring that a Rebel drive east from Teruel would be "suicidal." A tawdry record. Brobdingnagians flailing one another with broadswords over the ownership of a copper penny.

For the Record of the Week in Washington: Page 3.

Barcelona Assured of Loyalty

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 26 (AP)—All syndicalist organizations in Government-controlled Spain yesterday published manifestoes declaring their loyalty to the Government.

Even the Anarchist-dominated National Labor Confederation, the CNT, voiced the adherence of its two million members to the Government although the organization persisted in its demands that it be given representation in the Cabinet.

Order in Barcelona was admirable despite rumors circulating during the past few days in connection with three Cabinet meetings. It was announced that Premier Juan Negrin would broadcast an address to the nation tonight.

Close upon the Cabinet meetings, the National Committee of CNT had issued a manifesto noting the "delicate situation after the losses of Teruel" and calling for "direct intervention of all organizations and politcal parties in the war and political and economic life."

The CNT newspaper, Solidaridad Obrera, had demanded representation in the Government.

"Workers have earned with daily sacrifices the right to direct the destinies of the country," the newspaper declared.

Dynamic Curriculum Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

is not adapted to individual differences among students, has not kept pace with the latest developments in psychology, and gives too little attention to emotional and social attitudes.

The Commission proposes "a life-centered curriculum" in which "home life, vocational life, and community life become everyday objectives of primary consideration, broadened and humanized by cultural, creative, and socializing elements." It approves co-education, recognizes the need for guidance for both in- and out-of-school youth, and urges training for creative citizenship.

Youth and Society

It offers a "declaration of interdependence," naming the opportunities which society owes to youth and the responsibilities which youth owes to society. Society, it says, should provide right living conditions, employment, freedom of thought and action, social justice, and peace. Youth, in turn, should conserve and improve the home, school, state, and nation, should develop individual ability, but avoid exploitation of others, be a good citizen, pursue worthwhile leisure activities, appreciate the racial inheritance, think for himself, uphold that which is good, respect the opinions of others, and share the truth with others.

John A. Sexson, Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, Calif., has been elected President by ballot in advance of the convention and will succeed Charles B. Glenn, Superintendent of Schols, Birmingham, Ala., presiding officer at this meeting.

Turkey's Armament Program Extended

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Ataturk moved yesterday to make Turkey the most powerful naval state on the eastern Mediterranean when he approved an extensive five-year rearmament plan.

The program will hasten completion of four submarines in Turkish shipyards and provide a pocket cruiser and 20 submarines reported already ordered from German shipyards.

The amount of necessary appropriations was not divulged but they included vast outlays for construction of plants to manufacture planes and engines, munitions, guns and other war requirements such as synethetic gasoline.

Meier Hand Casts Rest In Library of Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Mrs. George Philip Meier of Indianapolis, Ind., presented 137 autographed impressions of the hands of famous people to the Library of Congress today.

Herbert Putnam, librarian, said the collection would be "preserved as an archive of American personalities as interpreted through their palms." Among the individuals whose palm imprints were included are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Amelia Earhart, James Whitcomb Riley (made Nov. 9, 1902), Jane Addams of Hull House, Lucrezia Bori of grand opera and Walt Disney.

Liquor Possession In Dry Counties Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Possession of alcoholic beverages in dry counties is illegal, although the beverages may have been legally purchased in a wet county, the Alabama Court of Appeals held in a ruling recently made. This was in conformity with claims made by dry forces.

Judge James Rice wrote the decision, which covered both liquor and beer, although the appeal was specifically on a $50 fine levied against Weider Williams in Walker County Circuit Court. The court held he must pay the fine. The decision reversed a holding previously rendered by Attorney General A. A. Carmichael.

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Eden to Await the 'Verdict of History'

(Continued from Page 1)

of recent history were open to no other interpretation than that which I placed upon them."

Raised in Ethiopian Case

How narrow is the chasm separating Mr. Eden from his late colleagues was brought out yesterday by Mr. L. S. Amery, a former Colonial Secretary of State. Addressing his constituents at Birmingham Mr. Amery indicated that Mr. Eden's only real difference with the Government had been two years ago over the question of Ethiopia, when Mr. Eden had taken the view that Britain should have coerced Italy by the efforts of all members of the League acting together whereas his colleagues held this could only have been done by war. Mr. Amery added: "I think, looking back, that the wisest course would have been for Mr. Eden to have resigned then because from that day he was in a false position."

means, but that the clause had been inoperative.

"As I see it, Prime Minister Chamberlain will rectify these mistakes. He has to fight those who want to maintain the status quo even at the risk of fighting."

Lord Astor said the League of Nations was doomed as a world force by refusal of major nations such as the United States, Italy, Germany and Japan to participate in its activities.

"The League cannot attempt to use the coercive powers which are in the Covenant," he said. "We may as well cease to think of the League as a body which can use coercive powers. Geneva is not the super state."

Earlier, Lord Astor, as chairman of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations on Malnutrition, told the Foreign Policy Association he was not an expert on the subject, his chairmanship notwithstanding.

Although the greatest factor contributing toward malnutrition is poverty, Lord Astor said, he found that even in countries with a high standard of living such as the United States, Great Britain and Canada, there was a substantial problem of malnutrition. He believed that ignorance of food values, bad housekeeping and cooking were partly responsible.

'Without Resort to War'

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Viscount Astor said here today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's object in the present European crisis is to rectify mistakes of the Versailles Treaty "without resort to war."

"If you're going to fight, it's a question of having a worth-while issue," said Lord Astor, who sailed for England on the liner Europa, ending a two-month visit to the United States.

"Is it a worth-while issue that the Germanic people of Austria should join the Germanic people of Germany? Is it a worth-while issue that the German Danzig be rejoined to Germany?"

Lord Astor said that President Wilson had inserted a clause in the Versailles Treaty whereby mistakes could be rectified by peaceful

Byrd Seeks Polar Ship For Antarctic Survey

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Antarctic explorer, asked the Virginia Pilot Association to lend him the Hampton Roads, the mainstay of the pilot fleet, for another expedition to the bottom of the world, Capt. W. R. Boutwell, President of the Pilot Association, announced.

Captain Boutwell said he had written Admiral Byrd that the Association needed the Hampton Roads, and was unable to comply with his request. The craft, originally a yacht, was built for polar service.

Captain Boutwell said Admiral Byrd stated that the boat was the only craft in the United States suited for an expedition such as he proposed to undertake. Once the Gadfly II, the pilot boat was built in 1929 in Boston.

War Referendum Revived

(Continued from Page 1)

and this project has greatly intrigued several Congressmen, who are pressing it strongly.

While such discussions make the Naval Affairs Committee's meetings somewhat resemble an H. G. Wells "scientific" novel, they have not interfered with the steady growth of the expenditures the group is preparing to recommend for naval expansion. To the $1,050,000,000 which, it is calculated, the 20 per cent naval increase will cost, has now been added $106,000,000 for 950 new naval planes, and only last night Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, was asked to prepare legislation for an additional $10,000,000 for aircraft experimentation.

Supporters of Plan

On the other side of the fence are the 12 Senators determined to oppose American involvement in war by the war referendum. They are:

Democrats: Homer Bone, Washington; Bennett Clark, Missouri; Vic Donahey, Ohio; Herbert E. Hitchcock, South Dakota; James Murray, Montana, and Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.

Republicans: Arthur Capper, Kansas; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota, and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.

Farmer-Labor: Henrik Shipstead and Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota.

Progressive: Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin.

Their constitutional amendment declares that the people shall have sole power to declare war or to provide for engagement in overseas military operations, except in cases of attack by armed forces "actually or immediately threatened" on the United States or its territorial possessions by a non-American country or any country on this hemisphere. Whenever a national crisis is believed to exist, Congress is to refer the matter to the people in a concurrent resolution.

Amendment Defended

The revised proposal, say the 12 Senators in an accompanying statement, meets most of the objections raised to the Ludlow Amendment, and they declare that opposition to it on the ground that it would interfere with representative government is "merely shadow-boxing with reality." They deny that such a policy means "peace at any price."

The Senators point out that a majority of World War veterans in the House were in favor of the Ludlow Amendment. They declare there exists in the nation "a firm determination by millions of citizens not to be catapulted into future foreign wars by the oversight, decisions or mistakes of any one man."

Rural Cities Enlarge Fire-Fighting Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAVENNA, Ohio—Fire-fighting companies in rural sections are not new, but a remarkable expansion of this kind of service has occurred in the past few years. Thirteen out of 20 townships in Portage County, for example, have their own fire protection service or have contracted for it with nearby towns.

An order by Mayor Seth Sloan of Ravenna that hereafter fire apparatus should not leave the City to fight rural fires unless the expense had been previously guaranteed by responsible parties was occasioned by the complaint that the City had been furnishing fire protection to rural areas virtually free of charge. Its immediate effect was that two adjacent townships at once set out to organize their own departments.

California Farmers Seek Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Farmers do things other than farm, when necessity arises, and Orange County's farmers believe it is necessary to insure safety on highways. They have named a committee to work through the Farm Bureau upon an educational campaign.

Intersections in rural areas will receive attention, according to William F. Henley, chairman of the committee. Farmers will be encouraged to train trees and windbreaks to give the motorist better vision at crossings.

James Roosevelt Leaves For Marine Corps Work

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary, left in a Marine plane yesterday en route to Cuba to start his first active military training as a Marine corps reserve officer.

For two weeks "Jimmy" will undergo the same training ashore and aboard a warship as is required of hundreds of other reserve officers. Three battleships comprising the Navy's training squadron, and a half dozen destroyers are now in the Caribbean.

Tax-Free Homes Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

preme Court of the Administration's 1936 Industrial Subsidy Act, permitting cities and counties to issue bonds and build factories for private operations, will, it is thought, materially offset any decrease which homestead exemption would cause in the State's finances.

"We will get more industries than we know what to do with if this act is upheld," Governor White said prior to approval of his widely advertised "balance agriculture with industry" program, and Chief Justice Sydney Smith, in handing down the Supreme Court's opinion on the Act, said: "Manufacturing enterprises, as all will agree, will tend to relieve unemployment and both directly and indirectly furnish markets for agricultural and other products."

New Industries Gained

Eleven substantial industries have already entered the state. Construction of the largest factory yet proposed under the agricultural program, a $2,000,000 plant for the manufacture of automobile tires, at Natchez, will begin immediately, according to word received from Sears Roebuck and Company of Chicago.

The building of modern highways through the State has greatly increased revenue from the gasoline tax, which ranks next to the sales tax as a revenue producer. With completion of a $42,000,000 highway program opening east to west and north to south routes through the state, and approval last week of Governor White's new $60,000,000 highway financing act, it is believed the state's population will be doubled in 10 years, which would result in stimulation of the sales tax as well as the gasoline tax.

Although Mississippi has had no change in the rate of gasoline tax since 1932, there has been a substantial increase in revenue. For the period from May 1, 1936, to Nov. 30, 1937, there was an increase of $4,783,521.19 in gasoline and oil tax revenue over that for the corresponding period ending in 1935.

Governor White predicted an extra session of the Legislature would be held before July, 1938, to act upon the proposed homestead exemption constitutional amendment which would have to be voted on in the November general election. Submission of the proposed amendment must be authorized by the legislature 4 months prior to the election.

Although there were more new homes built in Jackson during 1936 than in the combined cities of Chattanooga, Birmingham and Memphis, and although the number exceeded that of such cities as Louisville and Atlanta, comparatively few salaried people in Mississippi own homes. To a large number of these people, homestead exemption from taxation means home ownership.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Puppets Are Old as Time, Young As Those Who Love Them

Their Theaters for Children on the Increase, While School Puppeteering Keeps Alive a Great Tradition

By Clarissa Lorenz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the medium of the diminutive puppet, the common people of Europe have for centuries expressed their opinion of hard rulers, merciless tax collectors, and noble highwaymen who come to the rescue of beautiful ladies in distress. And now that the whole world is emphasizing folk art, the puppet play seems to be staging a revival, as well as re-discovering the fairy tale.

Today in the United States there are more than 50 professional marionette troupes, presenting over 500 plays, and during recent years there has been such a general addiction to doll theaters that national associations of puppeteers belong to the International Marionette Society. Courses in puppetry have been introduced in Johns Hopkins, California, Wisconsin, and other universities. And Tony Sarg's Puppet Theater had a three-months' run on Broadway.

Not long ago, the Russians made a film introducing the most extraordinary cast ever seen in movies—3,000 puppets and only one living figure. The picture, a Soviet version of "Gulliver's Travels," showed a 14-year-old boy's dream of himself as shipwrecked on a desolate coast, and captured by the Lilliputians. It was portrayed by puppets the size of a hand, made of rubber, metal, wood, and cloth, and endowed with a wide range of expressions. Twenty-five shots were needed to make a single puppet lift his hand.

The People Through the Puppets

The exhibition of the British Puppet and Model Theatre Guild in London a year or so ago was attended by Dr. Lange, vice-president of the Reichstheatre Kammer, and Herr Damm, chief of the Showmen's Guild in Berlin, who said that the appeal of puppets and model theaters is now almost universal, and still increasing. The Guild has a membership of 500, ranging in age from 8 to 80. The oldest and most skillful exhibitor was L. J. Bywaters, aged 70, whose marionettes, marvels of delicate skill and subtle expression, had spools and sauce bottle tops for heads; the youngest member was B. Williams, a boy of 13, who showed a model circus cut out from a colored book-jacket.

In the Orient, shadow plays are carried on by means of puppets that are flat and seen only in silhouette shadows cast on a screen. The figures are made of translucent buffalo hide, intricate perforations giving the effect of features, jewels, or even the texture of garments. The doll theater in Osaka, Japan, is the oldest marionette theater in the world. Alexander Woollcott reports that there the finely carved, richly clothed wooden dolls, about three feet high, are frankly carried onto the scene, each by four puppeteers. One of these merely holds the doll, while the others manipulate the strings that control the head, arms, and feet. The vocal part is entrusted to a reader who sits cross-legged at a lectern on a platform in the place occupied in our auditorium by the stage box. The reader enacts the whole play, using a dozen different voices, laughing, sobbing, weeping, and shuddering like a somewhat intemperate Ruth Draper. The incredible thing about it all is the complete invisibility of these puppeteers. They are clad in black, from tip to toe, their hands enclosed in long black gloves, their faces masked by black visors, and you really forget after the first moment or so that the black boys are there at all.

In Medieval Religious Plays

In Italy, you find the world-famous Podrecca, whose Teatro dei Piccoli in Rome is one of the standard attractions. Podrecca declares that rhythm is of supreme importance to the marionette theater, and unerring synchronization the secret of the marionette's illusion of reality. Podrecca's manipulators, who have been with his theater for as long as 20 years, are all drawn from families that have been marionettists for generations. It was in Italy that puppets were first called marionettes. Used in religious plays during the Middle Ages, the girl puppets were given the endearing name of "Little Marias" or "marionettes," because of their fancied similarity to statues of the Virgin.

Europe has given so much thought to children's plays that the continent is studded with children's theaters, most of them subsidized by their governments. In Germany, you can find a puppet theater almost anywhere—in Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Berlin, Rheinhesses, in the Black Forest, the Saar, in Baden-Baden, where Ivo Puhonny runs one at the Kurhaus certain months of the year, in Tölz, where Pacher runs one, or in Wuppertan-Elberfeld, where Gerhard's theater is known as the Reich's Puppet Stage.

Joining a Queue Of Children

At this writing there are two puppet theaters in Cologne, a peripatetic one, founded by the late Dr. Joseph Niessen and belonging to the Theatre-Museum of the Scientific Institute (connected with the University in Cologne) which plays eleven months out of the year, and has given over 4,000 performances in six years to roughly 2,000,000 people, and the stationary one, called the Kölner-Hänneschen Theatre, in Sternengasse Strasse, which I had the privilege of attending a year ago. Joining a queue of almost 400 children (who paid 10 pfennig admission) I paid my 30 pfennig (adult price) and saw a stick-puppet performance of The Magician Tartüffel, an old fairy tale, played by the same characters that had entertained Kölner audiences over a century ago. Besides others, there were Bestevader, Mariezenbell, Bärbelchen, Neighbor Tünnes, The Devil, The Snake, and of course that immortal hero and adventurer, Hänneschen, in his striped stocking-cap, striped stockings, and impish grin.

What made this puppet play so delightful was the communal and the improvisational features. As participants rather than spectators, the children showed their appreciation by giving their fullest and most conscientious attention to the knotty problems of that little "kerl," Hänneschen. They supplied the rhyming words in the opening verse, and they answered his hypothetical questions with an enthusiastic roar. It was one of the heartiest gatherings I have ever witnessed, and such parents as accompanied their children were by far the biggest children in the auditorium.

This theater presents 13 plays every year, with a new one every four weeks. The puppeteers—Jacob Dinggarten, and the Oellers, Minnie, Peter, and Joseph, give two performances daily, the whole year round, one in the afternoon for children and one in the evening for adults. The proscenium measuring 26 feet across, the scenes and props painted by Mr. Behrens, the puppets measuring about 3 feet 4 inches and made by Franz Böckeler, are all modeled after the oldest puppet theater in Cologne.

Hänneschen's Début

Johann Christoph Winters, born in 1772, founded the National Puppet Theatre in 1802, and Hänneschen, his creation, is a blood-brother of the older Caspar, whom Goethe used in so many of his works, notably "Faust." As a boy, Winters had learned how to carve wood, and later on he went to Blamland and saw there a puppet show which made a lasting impression on him. In 1834, he opened the Kölner Hänneschen Theatre—an unheated stable with crude galleries built over the hay in the loft, and lighted by dim lanterns. Frau Winters took in the cash and sold the refreshments—fruit, hard-boiled eggs, apples, pears, walnuts, and roasted chestnuts. These things were munched between acts by the young and lively audience, and the walnuts, for which there was always a great demand, were cracked during a tense scene with perfect timing, drowning out the Olympic voice on the stage.

When the Curtain Rose at Six

When the curtain rose, at 6 p. m., all was quiet. Hänneschen would introduce the play with a "Good evening, all of you." "Good evening, Hänneschen," yelled the children. "Are you all there?" "Yes, everybody." "Have you all paid?" "Yes, yes." "Very well. Then we'll start." And throughout the play, a prolonged "Ah-h" marked every gratifying moment, and an "Oh-h" every tragic touch. As the magic spell began to weave itself over the audience, eyes red with weeping would be pressed into wet handkerchiefs. The audience was so familiar with those little figures on the stage that whenever one of them was demolished and lay motionless on the floor, they felt as badly as if it had happened to the great Sophie Schroder herself. But when they became too demonstrative, Director Winters would come out from behind and bellow in his deep bass, "Quiet! Whoever disturbs the play from now on will be thrown out by the neck, and no money back!"

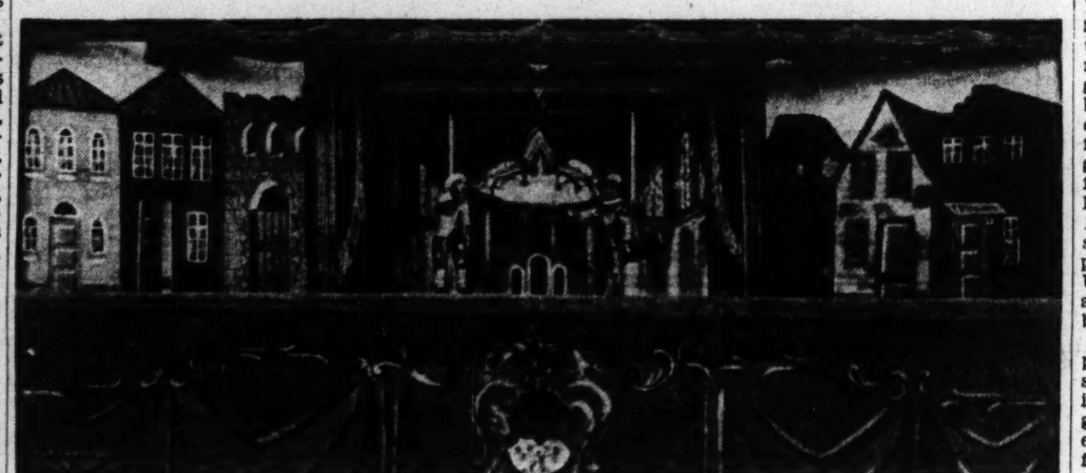
Winters divided his audience into three groups: children, adults, and Sunday visitors. He charged the latter only 6 pfennig, and changed this audience every hour, on the assumption that they could come only once a week. The week-day audience was charged two silver groschen, 6 pfg., children half price, and those willing to risk being rained on by the tears of spectators above could stand under the gallery, for 2 pfg.

Winters had a repertory of about 70 plays, and during Christmas and January he performed Biblical pieces. To the French Army occupying Cologne during the Napoleonic Wars, Winters played pantomimes, all fairy tales. Real Kölsch was spoken, only professionals speaking so-called high German. There were no written scripts, simply outlines of acts and scenes and, by improvising, the players constantly infused new life into their performances. The children appreciated this opportunity of co-operating with the principals, and demanded only that the Herr Direktor end his plays happily, however many calamities he crammed into them.

Throughout the changes of time—wars, peace, and now mechanization—that German Puck, Hänneschen, has remained the mouthpiece of the people. The wellsprings of his behavior are those of the indestructible child in the heart of man and, since every adult has retained a part of his childhood, this comical little peasant lad has succeeded in making a most heterogeneous group laugh and cry and think, as he will continue to do for a long time to come.

The fantastic adventures which take place on the puppet stage are a child's dreams come true—here Good is rewarded, Evil punished, and bogies exorcised—and that is why those dwarfed figures called puppets remain the mightiest of magicians in a sometimes prosaic world.

A Scene From "The Marzipan King," Given at the Puppet Theater in Cologne, Germany



The Old Cologne Hänneschen Theater of the Cologne (Ger.) Theater Museum

Under the Kharkov Plan

Russia Is Educating Its Blind and Deaf Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Pedological Institute for the Physically Handicapped, located at Kharkov, has developed a special technique for educating such children. The same methods have been found useful also for normal children under three years of age. In the Moscow region alone, 19,000 children, having outgrown the nurseries and kindergartens conducted under the Kharkov plan, are enrolled now in elementary schools. Many of these pupils later will enter the ordinary high schools and universities.

A number of young deaf-mutes already have been graduated from engineering and agricultural colleges. For the adults thus handicapped whose education was neglected, there now are special schools to teach reading, writing, lip-reading, and finger-codes.

In 1921 a blind man named Sidorov entered a normal college, for the first time in this country. He and three others had been enrolled for a teachers' training course, without their own consent, on the recommendation of the principal of their school. Three of the four feared to attempt such an undertaking, but Sidorov began to study diligently and in a few months was one of the best pupils.

Upon completing this course, Sidorov entered a university of the liberal arts, from which he was graduated in due time. For the next few years, he taught social sciences to high school classes and won the reputation of being an exceptionally good teacher. He then returned to the university to become a graduate student of philosophy.

On the basis of the record made by Sidorov and a few other students, the All-Union Society of the Blind demonstrated to the Commissariat of Education in 1928 that the blind could study on an equal footing with other students. The Commissariat then issued an order instructing all higher schools to admit such handicapped persons if they satisfied the entrance requirements. Twenty of the best prepared young people were admitted that year and proved themselves entirely capable.

However, it was realized that most of the candidates were insufficiently prepared, so the student bureau of the Society arranged preparatory courses. Thirty graduates of these courses were sent to various cities in the Soviet Union to explain the new teaching methods, and similar courses are now conducted in Leningrad, Rostov, and other centers.

The greatest difficulty was that there were not enough Braille text-books, but the government is endeavoring to print more of these books every year. Recently, the Bashkirian branch of the Society of the Blind opened a Braille library in Ufa. The first books available were only in Russian, but Braille in the Tartar language soon followed. Braille books in the Ukrainian and Uzbek dialects also are available now.

Simultaneously, experiments are being made to provide other reading methods. Publicity was given recently to a typewriter for the blind which was invented by Alexander Birilev, a blind member of the Inventors' Society of Kazan, who has several other inventions to his credit. The Pedological Institute at Kharkov also reports an apparatus which may enable the blind to read ordinary printed books.

The device is based upon the use of photo-electric cells. The book being read is passed in front of a special projector which throws the letters upon a small screen. The light thus projected creates pulsations in the sensitive cells, which in turn influence the electro-magnets connected with each. Each electro-magnet causes a small peg to protrude from a flat surface of the keyboard-like arrangement used by the blind reader. The five pegs of the device can be covered with a finger, upon which they play a sort of tattoo while the text passes before the projector. Thus a book may be read with the fingers.

Education is combined with entertainment at the unique Theater for the Deaf and Dumb in Moscow. The theater, which seats five hundred spectators, has a stock company of 25 actors, all of whom are deaf. The star of the troupe is Zoya Vasilyeva who, since childhood, took part in stage performances at the school for the deaf which she attended. The work of Korotkov, the deaf designer of the scenery, is also noteworthy. The significance of this theater is that it not only provides culture and amusement for its handicapped spectators, but at the same time it is an artistic medium through which talented deaf persons may express themselves

Under Student Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

When students run the school, order is supposed to be uncertain. But this is not true in the Gault Intermediate School in Tacoma. Students have been "running" things there for 10 years, and the result is an efficient system of self-government, legislated and enforced by seventh, eighth and ninth graders under gentle guidance of the faculty. The "Federalized" system of government at Gault, copied in part from a Junior high in North Carolina and since adapted at the Jason Lee and McCarver Intermediate schools in Tacoma, is the particular pride of Principal Emery Asbury. Under his direction, the activities at Gault are emphasizing character building and personal development.

"What students here have accomplished so well was at one time considered too visionary to have a place in education. The system of student government has undertaken to eliminate the old 'harsh master' influence and has done it," says Mr. Asbury, who continues, "In 10 years of operation only two students have absolutely refused to submit to the government of the student body organization. A great many projects for the improvement of the school have come from the student council, and instances of serious breaches of discipline during intermissions have reached the vanishing point so far as the principal is concerned."

The student government body and monitors themselves handle such cases. There is no observable tendency on the part of students to treat their government with either indifference or contempt. As a matter of fact, Mr. Asbury observes, positions of responsibility are greatly coveted.

Each of the three grades has a court composed of an elected governor and representatives from each home room of the class. This court has general charge of class activities and usually arranges a class party and a class assembly during the semester. The court also hears all charges against members of its own class and imposes penalties, which are carried out by the president of monitors and his staff. A faculty adviser attends each session of the courts in a purely advisory capacity.

"Arrests" are made by the monitors, who manage traffic in the halls, give early admittance to the building, watch lights and supervise the cafeteria and auditorium during noon periods. They exercise the general duties of a law officer and present charges before the grade courts, which meet every two weeks.

Penalties include going through the halls in an orderly manner, scraping gum off seats, copying the school constitution and reading it before the school, and the like.

The school government is a pure democracy. The student body president must be a 9th grader of at least C-plus scholarship; the vice-president must be an 8th grader of equal scholarship.

To secure a clear picture of the quality of the character-forming legislation at Gault, one needs only to examine the laws there. There is a ban on chewing gum, in school; walls and floors must be kept clean; moderate speed in the halls, no spitballs, close doors quietly, climb stairs on the right and descend on the left. The court is inclined to be severe on pranksters who introduce strange tastes into the salt and pepper shakers.

Developing Discrimination About Movies

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Your recent statement that few letters were being received for the much valued Parent Column, recalled my intention to write of our attempts to solve the movie problem in our home.

As we have a thirteen-year-old son and a nine-year-old daughter, we have had this problem to face for a number of years. When Brother was about four years old we began to take him at rare intervals to any outstanding picture for children. This was made a big occasion and a treat to be looked forward to, not something to be taken for granted. Once he had entered school, however, he found there were children who attended movies regularly and consequently he began to agitate for a more liberal policy on our part.

We explained to Brother then, and have continued to maintain, that we do not go to movies just to have something to do but to see and enjoy some picture which is worth seeing and enjoying. We have steadily disapproved, while not actually forbidding, the cheap Saturday afternoon movie at the neighborhood theater. To support these attitudes we laid down two simple rules which are still in force and which have eliminated much discussion and argument.

The first of these is: No movies on school nights; the second: Not more than one movie a week. As the ticket must be purchased from his weekly allowance, some time and thought are given to the spending of the precious dime or quarter. Selection is also encouraged by the limit of one picture a week. Brother found after one or two Saturdays at the neighborhood theater that his dime was wasted and he had to miss a better show. Of course during his first few years in school we did most of the selecting for him and he was not allowed even one show in the week if there was not an appropriate one available. We have gradually left the matter of selection to him and have tried to guide his taste by our discussions and remarks about pictures, rather than to arbitrarily enforce our opinion.

Last year Brother passed through the stage of liking gangster pictures. We discouraged without forbidding them and after a few months he found he was missing some of the pictures he had counted on seeing by indulging his craze for gangsters. Now he rarely chooses that type of film. Since Brother has been in high school this year we have tried to be rather generous in our interpretation of the rules. Thus, if there is an especially good picture at the neighborhood theater on a school night, he may attend the early performance if his home work has been taken care of. Also he sometimes sees two movies in a week for some special reason, provided he has saved the money or earned it.

We feel that this method has worked well with our son as he has developed quite good judgment in his selection of pictures. Our limit on the number has of necessity eliminated many pictures which from a child's viewpoint would be well worth seeing but which parents might not approve. Then our endeavor to be generous in setting aside rules for good reasons has led the child to accept the rules with good grace and long ago he lost any idea that we were unduly strict.

Our small daughter is being started on much the same system with some necessary variations. As her little playmate is allowed to go to the matinée practically every Saturday regardless of the program, our Susy felt very much abused not to be allowed to go, too. This is now adequately covered by the ruling that she may not go to a show without someone older with her. Then she felt very self-conscious over the fact that on Monday mornings when the teacher asked how many had been to shows over the week-end, she was one of the few who could not raise her hand. To take care of this we try each week-end to plan something of special appeal for this child. Sometimes we go to see grandmother or let Susy invite grandmother or a cousin to our house for dinner, or we have an evening of games of her choosing. It does not have to be anything pretentious, just something that is as important to Susy as a movie.

Once or twice a winter we take the children to the popular concert given by the local Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoons. We plan at least one trip to the Art Museum and one to the Natural History Museum. While the small child may weary before some of these expeditions are ended, yet that is entirely forgotten Monday morning in the joy of having something important to relate at school. She has already discovered that the teacher thinks such trips deserve more time than a movie, which may only be named, not discussed. And what a lovely Monday morning when we had been to the Goodwill Industries store and purchased a few sea shells to add to the family collection. These could be shown and talked about.

Our basic policy with regard to the movies seems to be to establish a few good rules which can be made to appear reasonable to the children and which are held to. Also we endeavor to cultivate their ability to find pleasure in worth-while projects and not to fall back on the movies as something to do or somewhere to go. (Mrs.) B. L. M.

A Saturday Column

Knowledge of Latin Useful For Technical Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The study of Latin is valuable as a means of understanding other languages, especially English, and as a vehicle for making technical subjects interesting, according to Prof. C. Robert Moulton, curator of the department of chemistry, at the Museum of Science and Industry, and a lecturer at Northwestern University. His comments were brought forth because of the state-wide contest in Latin among high school students. The Chicago part of the contest is being sponsored by the Chicago Classical Club.

"One of the values of a study of Latin is the training and discipline of the mind, but these may also be obtained in other ways," declared Dr. Moulton. "Another value lies in the ability to use the language directly or to employ it as a means of understanding other languages, especially English. A more direct benefit, however, comes from the assistance a knowledge of Latin gives to an understanding of the language of natural and physical science."

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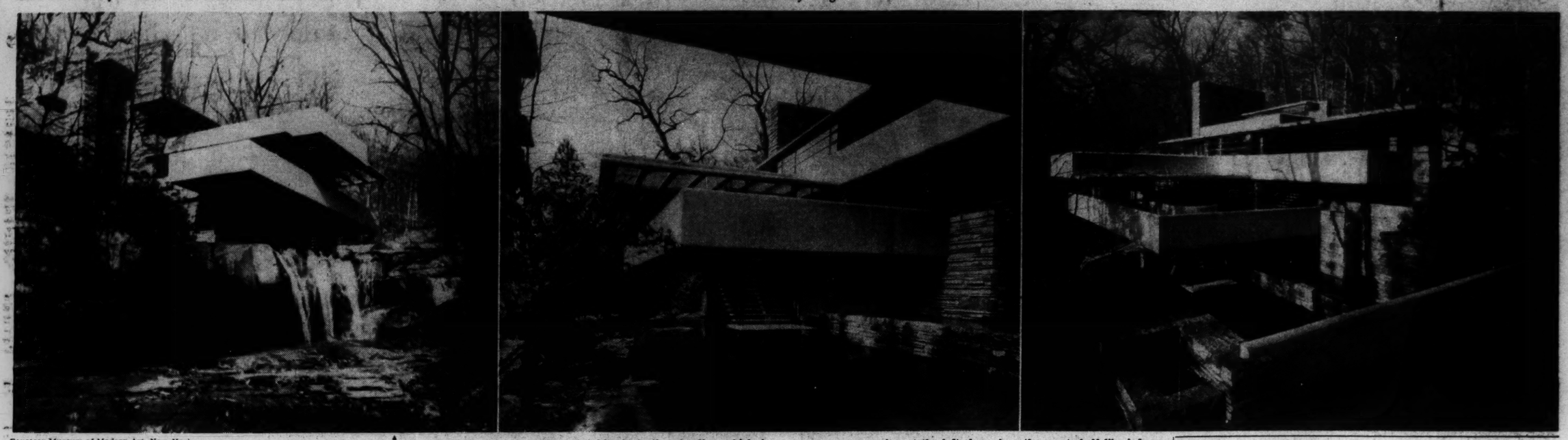
A Saturday Page



Courtesy Museum of Modern Art, New York

Pre-eminent among American architects is the standing which is given to Frank Lloyd Wright by most European and American judges. Numerous family dwellings comprise the chief examples of his design, although his genius has brought forth several other types of buildings. . . . "Falling Water," the country lodge in a ravine, built for Edgar Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, is one of his latest conceptions, each one of which is a bold and free venture in harmonizing setting, purpose, and pattern and materials. . . .

The up-stream view at the left shows how the great shelf-like ledges of bed-rock are repeated, in effect, in the apparently solid balconies, with even more emphatic horizontal lines and as deep shadows. . . . The center view looks across quiet water just above the falls, as seen by one looking under the bridge which is indicated in the plan below. . . .Standing on the bridge, one sees the house as in the right-hand view, and is impressed by the extensive out-of-door area the balconies provide.

A House in a River Gorge

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The eminent architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, has built in the mountains of Pennsylvania a house that one cannot think of as placed elsewhere than in its present wild natural scene This scene is a deep glen in the heart of a forest, and through it a torrential mountain stream rushes over jagged rocks, pauses in places to form quiet pools and in others throws itself over cliffs in clouds of spray and foam.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kaufmann of Pittsburgh desired to build a lodge in this remote, wild place—a retreat to which they and their friends could escape at intervals, to enjoy the lush vigor of the woods and the many voices of this untamed ravine. Clearly, Mr. Wright was the man for the job, because his genius comes so freshly to each problem, never operating within a framework of dogmas nor troubled by "styles."

The thing to be achieved, Mr. Wright saw, was a residence for occasional periods, where human beings could draw close to the voices in the tree tops, to the crashing water, and to the pattering foot falls of small creatures almost as if tenting upon the ground or rocks, and yet, with every luxury of modern life at hand.

Adopts Nature's Suggestion

So he built a house that is, as he says, "an extension of a natural cliff." Against this he erected walls from stones gathered in the glen, tightly compressing them into thin layers of masonry. Also he employed the bedrock for a part of the foundation and in it anchored beams.

Continuing the horizontal thrusts that nature had thrown out to form bracket-like ledges, Mr. Wright constructed great horizontal terraces in cantilever technique from reinforced concrete. These extend into the leafage of summer trees; they throw a roof over a waterfall under one end of the living room—with a flight of steps they reach a natural swimming pool in the stream. The terraces carry parapets and beams; they clutch boulders and are penetrated by trees.

Three Floors Within

The interior of the house is completely harmonized in feeling with the open-air spaces emphasized by the architecture. The rooms lie between and behind the terraces, and every important room opens onto them. There are three stories, the first given over to a huge living room and a kitchen. The three sides of this room that face the ravine are walled only by continuous windows. The hearth is built around a natural boulder and the floor is of native split stone over which are scattered white sheepskin rugs. Built-in couches of sponge rubber are also covered with white sheepskin.

At the time of this writing the furnishing of the house was still incomplete, but one feels sure that the interesting contrasts between vertical and horizontal planes, between rough and smooth textures and dark and light tones which add so much enchantment to the exterior will also characterize the designs of the furniture and the choice of draperies.

In Mr. Wright's new book, "Architecture and Modern Life," one discovers this illuminating explanation of the author's method.

"The new architecture finds reality in the space within the walls to be lived in. The new reality of the building is the interior space which roofs and walls only serve to enclose. This reality was not felt by primitive builders. Slowly dawning, as the interior or pagan sense of building dies, this interior idea, or inner sense of the building as an organic whole, grows."

The Architect's Credo

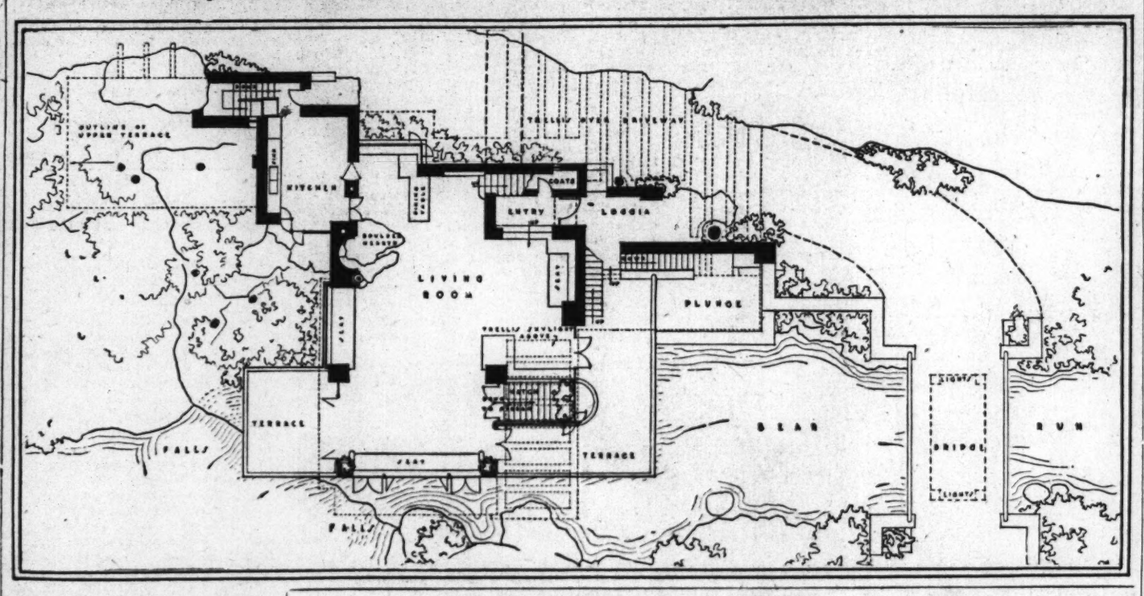
And in the January number of the Architectural Forum, which is devoted to Mr. Wright's work, the same idea is again expressed.

"Interior living space becomes exterior architecture."

"The reality of the building is not in its four walls and roof but in the space, enclosed by them, to be lived in."

This approach is inherent in all Mr. Wright's work and if it is understood as his architectural creed, it should help the layman who may be puzzled by something seemingly incomprehensible in the Bear Run house and others by the same architect. If the idea is grasped, one may come to understand and to enjoy the connection of building with living, which is expressed in Mr. Wright's architecture.

We are indebted to the Museum of Modern Art for an exhibition of 20 enlarged photographs of this Bear Run house, named Falling Water, and for an illustrated catalogue with a foreword by Mr. Wright.



To Remove Paint Spatters

To avoid the permanent spotting of locks, door handles and other hardware when painting woodwork, cover their surfaces with a coating of vaseline before beginning to paint. All spatters may then be easily removed with a dry cloth. Be careful, however, to avoid getting any vaseline on your paint brush, as this may retard the drying.

Newark Museum Evokes the Past

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Newark (N. J.) Museum in its third Collectors' Exhibit evokes for our imaginations a social drama. Before our eyes flicker long centuries of candle-lit evenings. We see women at work at their spinning wheels, their looms, their knitting, their sewing, while candle flames prick with fluttering light the surrounding obscurity in rooms from China to India, from Europe to the new colonies in America; candlesticks which have observed family life from medieval years to the era of industrialism—with its lights that do not flutter!

Here are exhibited international candlesticks, hourglasses and keys. The candlesticks, numbering about 150, were chosen from the collection of Miss Clarissa W. Collins, of Montclair, N. J., the oldest example being a pair made in China in the 1200's (Sung Dynasty). They are square-framed and over-hung, like a pagoda, and made of iron, but the dust of ages settling on their surfaces has produced a rough almost pebbly texture. From Tibet comes a small, squatty model in dull green stone. India contributes a brass cobra, enameled in red and gold, coiled and with head erect, ready to strike, the socket lying behind his flattened hood. Persia, in a particularly lovely example, memorializes her palm trees.

⁂

Medieval Europe liked to translate her fountain forms into candle- and taper-holders.

The seventeenth century seems to have had a preference for prickets, on which the candles were impaled. France wrought her designs with particular delicacy, engraving them lightly with floral patterns. She made sculptural designs, also, portraying romantic figures, such as "A Lady and Her Page," supporting the lights. From the Louis XIV period is shown an astonishing model of a totally different character. Wrought of iron and standing upon the floor, it suggests the floor lamps that were popular in the nineteenth century. It has a jointed arm set at right-angles to the upright, and this arm could be raised or lowered in order to secure the right height for the candle, which was set in a socket and was removable.

Italy liked wide-branching metal candelabra. An example of great elegance is executed in brass with intricate floral tracery. Ionic columns are often employed and pottery figures. Florence contributes a Satyr in gold luster. Germany was ingenious but heavy-handed. From her in the 1600's comes a holder whose socket is a deep spiral supplied with a mechanism that raises the candle up and up to its last inch. An interesting example from Spain is a candlestick which is one unit of a desk-set in metal, supplied with a stand for quill pens, an ink well, a sand box and a bell. Even more romantic is a small lantern from Austria, with doors that could close to make the flame invisible, and, in the top, two perforated caps which could be turned so that the perforations were solidly backed.

A pair of English candelabra, executed in Sheffield plate, is among the most graceful of the designs. It incorporates a lyre motif.

Modern Mexico is making enchanting candlesticks of tin, a metal once held to be precious but now fallen into undeserved disrepute, for it can be beautiful when handled with respect for its character. Mexico designs her tin candlesticks boldly and decorates them with pierced work, embossing and hammering. She also shows candelabra of carved wood and polychrome birds.

From our own colonial days have been selected many examples of wooden candlesticks and wall sconces. The stands sometimes included a shelf or table of convenient height and the candles were set into holes in each end of a horizontal bar that screwed up and down on a perpendicular post. Pine seems to have been the favorite material, but one handsome example is of mahogany with a turned baluster. Among the tin sconces is one of the rare type known as "pie plate." It has scalloped edges and stars stamped upon it.

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The exact age and derivation of hourglasses is hard to establish, but the most indicative features are the quality of the glass and the joining of the bulbs. Prior to the nineteenth century they were united by a gut binding, but before the middle of that century a way was discovered to blow them in one piece. The examples in Newark exhibit spindles variously shaped and worked and in a variety of woods and other materials, and these, too, are of assistance in dating and placing the glasses. They measured units of time, from five seconds (a nautical glass used in streaming the log) to one hour, and sets are shown comprising several glasses each with a different timing. The 50 glasses are all from the collection of Howard Biddulph, of Newark, N. J., and they include examples from England, Scotland and France, as well as America.

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The exhibit of keys represents a part of the collection of William S. Hunt, President of the N. J. Historical Society. Those made in France are, perhaps, the only ones with very fine workmanship and have wards (the portion inserted in the lock) cut out in designs, initials and symbols, appropriate to the owner. Spain and Italy copied this idea, but cut the pieces separately and soldered them in. Germany and Scandinavia seem to have regarded keys as only utilitarian. English keys became the vogue in 1750 and were light and well-executed, but not fancy.

When America began to make her own keys instead of importing them, they had ceased to be regarded as opportunities for the display of fine metal work and appear to have been made by blacksmiths with large and brawny arms. The mightiest key in the collection is American, and measures 11 inches in length and weighs over four pounds. This iron monster was used for a storehouse lock. A curious example from a Pennsylvania German home is not only a key but a door handle and must have been a bulky gadget to carry about in a pocket, or on a chatelaine.

In 1851 the Yale Lock was invented and the hosts of hand-wrought giants which preceded the dainty newcomers, were in full rout. Their hour of reappearance at the Newark Museum will terminate on March 5.

H. J. K.

Courtesy of The Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

Many nations are represented in the exhibition of candlesticks now at the Newark Museum, collected by Miss Clarissa W. Collins. Above, from left to right: Chinese temple candlestick of the twelfth century, used out of doors; a seventeenth-century Italian wrought iron candelabra with seven prickets; Russian brass candelabra for refectory table. . . . Below, from left to right: Modern Mexican tin candlestick with sconce; brass candlestick from Persia, in form of palm tree; eighteenth-century Sheffield candlestick, lyre design; brass candlestick from India, in form of cobra; seventeenth-century French candlestick.

Reproductions of Pressed Glass

By Mabel M. Swan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A valuable contribution to the National Early American knowledge of collectors was the talk on "Reproductions of Pressed Glass" by Mrs. Mabel Read Surprise, at the February meeting of the national glass club. The following summary is offered in the hope that it will help many to avoid the imitations which in some cases are hard to detect.

The copy of the "Westward Ho" goblet, is being sold around $1.25 and can be distinguished from the genuine by difference in the upper stem-knob. In the new ones, this is completely acid treated, whereas the genuine shows such treatment on the upper side only. Also, the lines of the brook differ, the foliage of the pines is coarse and lacking in fine detail. The mouth of the deer is slightly open in the imitation, but closed in the genuine. The new "Westward Ho" goblet reproduction further differs in color, being slightly tinged with yellow while the genuine is snowy white. In the first reproductions of this pattern, the wellcurb and sweep were lacking, but attention having apparently been called to the omission, the mould was modified to include them.

Counterfeit four-inch footed sauce dishes of the "Westward Ho" pattern show the same faults, and so far, these two seem to be the only efforts at deception in this series.

Count the Diamonds

In the bogus "Horn of Plenty" tumblers the "ground out pontil mark" isn't ground out at all, but is made in the mould, is symmetrical and accurately centered. Of course, the surface of this area is not as smooth as the genuine. The diapered circle of the copy shows 34 diamonds instead of the 45 found in the genuine; also 43 diamonds are in the horn instead of 47 in the original. Consequently, the diamonds in the reproduction are larger, and are also sharper. When rung, the tone is flat, although not dull enough to suggest lime glass.

Very recently unusually good copies of New England "Pineapple" goblets have appeared on the market, particularly hard to detect because the original types were made in several different factories and show differences in height and detail. The ring is entirely lacking in the fake, and the diamonds are coarser and fewer in number.

Although cup plate reproductions began to appear some years ago, yet relatively few patterns have been copied. Among these are "Benjamin Franklin Boat," "Butterfly," "Bunker Hill," "Thirteen Hearts in Border," and "Henry Clay." In the best of these the design and stippling is coarse and the inscriptions are in larger letters and too high relief.

"Daisy and Button" has been more widely imitated than any other pattern. Goblets, plates, slippers with and without the kitten, vases, trinket trays, cold cream jars, all are made in this pattern in amber, blue, green, vaseline, and amethyst, as well as in clear glass. Usually the moulds are poor, the pattern being produced in lower relief than in the original. The roll of the brim on the hats is less pronounced and other minor deviations can easily be overlooked by the inexperienced collector.

"Thousand Eyes" is being made in a great many forms, but the pieces seldom follow original forms and the glass is of inferior quality. An attempt has been made to reproduce the "Comet" goblet, but a short stem on a square base and a bowl shaped unlike the original make up a result so poor that it can hardly be classed as a reproduction.

In striking contrast to that is the "Moon and Star" goblet, which has been so carefully copied that it is difficult to detect. The only difference yet found is in the fine beading around the moons, which is sharp and distinct in the original, but blurred and smooth in the copy.

Bands Vary In Width

In the spurious of the "Wild Flower" goblet, the diamond band around the upper part of the bowl is wider, three-quarters of an inch as compared with five-eighths in the genuine, resulting in an elongation of the diamond points. The fluted decoration at the bottom of the bowl is narrower, three-quarters of an inch as against one inch in the authentic goblet. The knob on the copy is further down on the stem than it should be and the whole bowl is smaller.

The wild flower decoration is smaller, is poorly stippled and lacks the stems connecting the trefoils to the main design. On the inside of the bowl, just below the upper diamond band, the copies show an abrupt change of three-sixteenths inch in inside diameter. This is readily seen if the piece is held to the light, and plainly felt by passing the finger over the inside of the bowl at this point.

New "satin" glass has lately come into the market, but these pieces are so poor that few will be taken in by them. The casing is thin, workmanship and design poor, and the pontil mark ground with a coarse abrasive.

"Rose in Snow" goblet imitations show many differences from originals. The plain band around the top is too wide; the bowl itself is smaller and deeper and more tapering toward the bottom; the stem is of different design; the foot too flat. The Rose is larger and more open and the foliage differs.

"Star Dewdrop" reproductions are being made, in salts and a few other items. The characteristic fin made by the joining of the mould joints on the originals are absent.

Original Has Lozenge

Fake "Dolphin" candlesticks, one of the favorite Sandwich patterns, may be detected by the fact that they are made in one piece, and that the characteristic lozenge which joined the base and top in the genuine old ones is replaced by a symmetrical boss. In the old candlesticks, the base and top were joined by a molten "lozenge," which invariably assumed an irregular shape when the two parts were pressed together.

New milk-white glass is being offered in plates with the three kittens, rabbit, cupid, fleur-de-lys, chicken-in-basket, owl and other patterns; also as toothpick holders and many other items. A particularly good milk-white three-piece dresser set is offered by one importer, as well as good paper weights in bubble, four ball iridescent, and even snow scene patterns.

Many copies of bottles are on the markets, reproductions of the patterns Jenny Lind, Washington, violin, barbers, bitters, cat, fish, Moses, poodle, log cabin, and many others. These are most easily identified by lack of definition in the design.

Other reproductions are the Lord's Supper plate; shell compote with dolphin base; Dew and Raindrop small glasses; clear lacy plates, 7 inch or 12½; clear water pitcher with opalescent spots; 6½ alphabet plates; 12 inch clear Diamond Sunburst cake plate; threaded pieces in many forms, the threading being concentric whereas hand threading was necessarily spiral; milk-white and black open edge plates, bowls and other items.

One thing should always be kept in mind, and that is that most manufacturers of these articles frankly represent them as reproductions. Fraud comes in when unscrupulous persons buy them in quantity at very low prices and try to sell at high prices to new collectors or unsuspecting dealers.

The best advice to buyers of old glass is, study original patterns either in books or collections; inspect carefully all pieces before buying and if suspicious "don't buy."

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Quadrangular Meet at Boston Garden Tonight—Joe Walsh May Feature Shake-Up

Cornell Favored, Although Others Figure to Surprise

There will be more genuine enthusiasm at the Quadrangular track meet at the Boston Garden tonight than at the majority of outdoor meets this summer. Harvard, Cornell, Yale and Dartmouth will vie for the 1938 title now held by the "Big Green" and those who have studied the statistics, are leaning toward Cornell as the favorite with the other three equal to creating an upset. Each team will be well supported by the alumni groups.

Record-breaking performances are not the objective in this particular college meet, but the competition looks keen enough in some of the events to force the winners to new times. There are 15 events for points with two, the shot-put and the weight throw, to be congested in the afternoon at the Briggs Cage, Soldiers Field.

The meet is scheduled to start at 7:30 p. m. in the Garden and at that time the broad jumpers will begin working first. At 8:15 the 50-yard dash trials for freshmen will get away and the first varsity track event, the 50-yard dash trials, will follow 10 minutes later.

Merry Juggle of Men

Points will be awarded 5-3-2-1, 11 to the event and while many track writers have doped out each event for a guess at the probable winner, all have found too much speculation among the second, third and fourth places, to feel sure of their selections. It will be a merry juggle of men by the coaches to muster the best opportunities.

Of the 15 events, one in particular will hold attention, involving as it does, Jimmy Lightbody's first test at 600 yards against a high-powered field, the match race finding John Nevius, representing Cornell, Jud Foster, Dartmouth, and Johns Congdon, Yale.

Lightbody's only race at the distance is to be in tonight's meet and he faces three men who should be I. C. A. A. A. A. finalists. The old Triangular Meet record of 1.15.1 is certain to go in the event, and coaches and track critics believe a 1.13 clocking will be returned on the Garden track.

Lightbody, son and namesake of the Olympic Games triple winner for the United States in 1904 at St. Louis, won the John J. Hallahan trophy at the B. A. A. Games for his sensational anchor leg which enabled him to make up 22 yards on Gardner Millett of Yale and win for Harvard.

Five Champions In

The five intercollegiate champions competing are Capt. John Donovan of Dartmouth, intercollegiate indoor and outdoor high hurdles champion; Capt. Hamilton Hucker of Cornell, outdoor low hurdles champion who will run only on the Cornell one-mile relay team; Bill Harding of Yale, co-indoor champion in the pole vault in 1936 and outright favorite to take the pole title at New York next week; Howard "Wreck" Welch of Cornell, intercollegiate outdoor two-mile champion, winner of the mile at the Quadrangular meet a year ago and Herbert Cornell of Cornell, indoor two-mile champion in 1936. Welch and Cornell are to race in the two mile, and as a result a record breaking race is in sight there.

The dash field is strong, with Jack Donovan of Dartmouth favored over Easton Burlingame and Nick Kerr of Yale and Walter Tatum and Jim Pender of Cornell, while the high hurdles will provide a long waited test among four of the outstanding college hurdlers in the East, Ted Day and Jay Shields of Yale and Bill Watson and Donovan or Robin Hartmann of Dartmouth, with Mason Fernald of Harvard, fifth notable in the field.

The 300-yard run will find Gardner Millett of Yale favored over a field that again will include Donovan in an "iron-man" role, also Tudor Richards of Harvard who might surprise and Jim Pender of Cornell. Millett's last appearance in the Boston Garden was unfortunate from his standpoint in that he lost his anchor lead to Lightbody in the Harvard-Yale relay. Millett tomorrow night will be running distance more to his liking and speed, the 300, and track men appreciating his great 21.2 seconds performance for 220 yards against Harvard last spring believe he will equal 33 seconds on the Garden track.

Strong Two-Milers

The two-mile will have the Cornell pair of intercollegiate champions in action with Joe Fox of Yale their strongest opponent unless Dick Hawkes of Dartmouth is able to run in which case the promising youngster from Hanover may give the Ithacans plenty of fight. The mile should be an outstanding race, and ordinarily would be considered the feature event of the games, except for the great 600-yard field. In the mile Stuart Whitman of Dartmouth, Capt. Al Northrop of Harvard, Ed Mezzitt and Gus Bentley of Cornell, and Ben Holderness and Hugh McMenamin of Yale should provide a 4.20 mile and a smashing race because they are unusually well matched.

Close competition among well matched fields in the high jump, broad jump, and pole vault may well jumble pre-meet dope sheets which even now can be juggled to make either Cornell, Yale, or Harvard the meet winner. It would not be surprising, and certainly not unusual for Quadrangular Meet competition to have the games decided by the one mile relay, final event of the meet, in which crack teams of Harvard, Dartmouth, and Cornell will meet with the fast Crimson quartet of Frank King, Joe Donnelly, Tudor Richards, and Jim Lightbody favored.

Cornell however is keeping three of its fast quarter milers out of all other competition to have its relay team primed for a bitter battle with Harvard and Johnny Nevius is to anchor the Cornell four with Walter Zittell, Gus Brietenbach, and the brilliant Hucker running the first three legs.

Olympics Forget Canadian Hockey League Play-Off

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics entered the A. A. U. championships today free of all encumbrances. In other words, they have given up all thoughts of the Quebec Provincial Hockey League championship.

Manager Walter A. Brown received a wire last night stating that now the Quebec officials have sustained the Valleyfield protest. They have decided that the game lost by Valleyfield, in which Ted Frazier played goal for Boston, would be thrown out, and the game the Canadians won while Frazier was in the local net would count.

Unable to see the consistency of that sort of reasoning and wearied of the constant bickering, Manager Brown said, "If they want to win that much, we will default now." Whether the Olympics will resume relations with the Quebec league another year or not has not been considered.

♪ ♪ ♪

The announcement in a local paper that Hamilton "Hammy" Moore would succeed Win Green as trainer of the Bruins came a little early, according to Win. He corrected the news this morning to read that Hammy and Walter Randall would handle the duties. Moore was trainer for the old Cubs, but Randall has been Green's assistant for years and knows the workings of the "Old Master" thoroughly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some of the so-called hockey teams in the A. A. U. championships here this week end hardly rate on a par with the local high school sextets.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Patterson, once the property of the Bruins, is leading the American Hockey Association scorers with 23 goals and 27 assists.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rangers will try out a rookie over the week end. With nothing really at stake, Lester Patrick wants to try out Wilbur "Dutch" Hiller, who has been playing for the Rovers in the Eastern Amateur League. He will take the place of the veteran "Butch" Keeling, who is playing with an injured hand.

Forty Athletes Enter I. C. Four A Hurdles

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Forty athletes, representing 19 colleges and including four of last year's point winners have been nominated for the 60-yard high hurdles at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor championships next Saturday.

Heading the field is John M. Donovan of Dartmouth, winner of both the indoor and outdoor timber topping titles in 1937. His leading rivals will include his teammate, William Watson, runner-up indoors and fourth outdoors, Hughes Cauffman of Penn and Tom McFarland of Boston College, who won points in the indoor meet and J. Hamilton Hucker of Cornell, Kenneth Ryden of Pitt and James Redmond of Pitt, who placed second, third and sixth, respectively in the longer outdoor race.

Refuses to Report

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—President J. Lucien Garneau of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, last night announced that Frank Beisler, defenseman recently purchased from New Haven of the same league, has refused to report here unless his pay is boosted. Garneau refuses to grant the increase. The New Haven club probably will suspend Beisler if he doesn't alter his stand.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Vermont 65, Norwich 27.
Middlebury 40, St. Michael's 33.

Hockey

Boston College 3, Boston University 2.
M. I. T. 2, New Hampshire 1.

Swimming

Yale 46, Dartmouth 29.

Wrestling

Yale 18, Columbia 8.

Squash Racquets

Yale 8, Princeton 1.

Robertson Will Decline

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 26 (AP)—If the 1940 Olympics are held in Japan and the United States enters a track squad, it will be without the services of Lawson Robertson. The University of Pennsylvania and several times Olympic coach suggested last night the Olympics should be moved to this country or Europe.

American Hockey Association
St. Louis 11, St. Paul 4.

SNOW TRAIN
Laconia, Pittsfield, Plymouth, N. H.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27th
Leave Boston 6:30 A. M.
Leave Winchester 6:42 A. M.
Rt. Leave Plymouth 5:30 P. M.
Rt. Leave Pittsfield 5:30 P. M.
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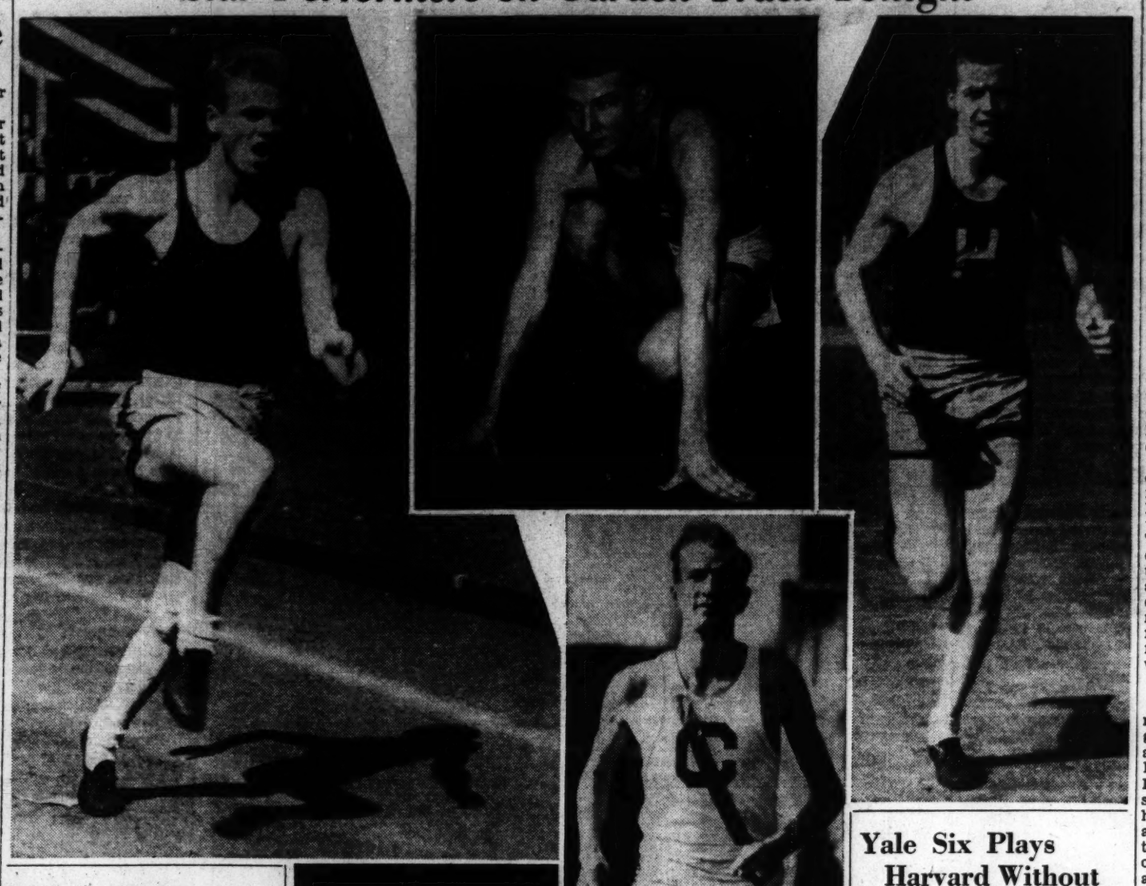
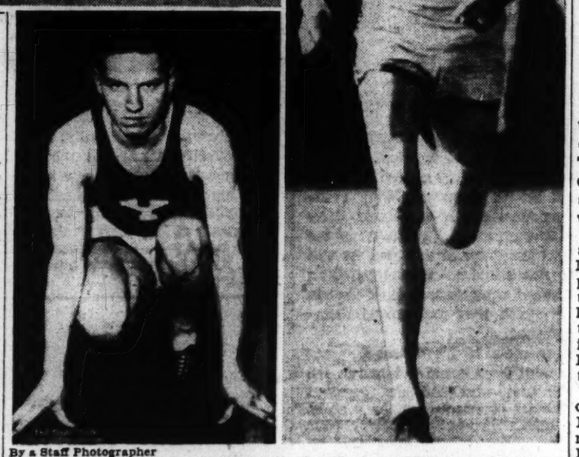
BOSTON AND MAINE

Star Performers on Garden Track Tonight





By a Staff Photographer
Upper (Left to Right)—Jim Lightbody, Harvard's 600 Ace; Ted Dey, Yale Hurdler; Alex Motter, Harvard Captain and Miler
Lower—Easton Burlingame, Eli Sprinter (Left) and Howie Welch, Cornell Distance Runner

Boston Skaters Lead in Figure Skating Tests

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Joan Tozzer, youthful daughter of a Harvard professor, sped today toward the women's amateur senior figure-skating title at the National championship in progress here.

Capturing 521.6 points in the school figures, the Boston girl held a slight lead over the favorite, Audrey Peppe of New York, a member of the U. S. Olympic team.

The school figures count two-thirds in deciding the championship. Miss Peppe, who scored 517.5 points, could win the title with an exceptional free skating performance tonight.

In the men's competition, Robin H. Lee of Minneapolis was off to a good start in the defense of the senior crown he has held three years. With 526.5 points, Lee had an edge on his formidable rival, Earle Reiter of St. Paul, who tallied 519.4 in the school figures. Other standings in this class last night: Ollie Haupt, Jr., St. Louis, third, 475.3; William J. Nagle, New York, fourth, 393.7.

Charlotte Walther of New York piled up a total of 280.4 points in the women's junior school figures. Dorothy Snell of St. Paul stood second with 262.3

Eugene Turner of Los Angeles chalked up 327.9 points in the men's junior division. Second came Leonard Brannan of Minneapolis, with 306. Gretchen Merrill, of Boston, was ahead in the women's novice class with 136.3.

World Record Holders Crowd New York Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Presenting 21 world record holders in a field recruited from 22 states, the indoor track and field season reaches its high-spot tonight in the national A. A. U. championships at Madison Square Garden.

Every event on the usual 16-event program has drawn a classy collection of contenders for national titles, with the outstanding features based on Glenn Cunningham's efforts to take the 1,500-meter crown away from Archie San Romani, and Jim Herbert's crack at the 600-meter event.

A dozen 1937 champions will be on hand to defend their laurels, and the chances are several of the existing records will be eclipsed both on the boards and in the field and weight events. Ben Johnson, back to make it two in a row in the 60 meters, figures to threaten the 6.8 mark in a sprint field that includes Perrin Walker, the former Georgia Tech husky, as his chief rival.

Nelson Takes Golf Lead

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP)—Young Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., smoothly stroked into a commanding lead over the field in the $3,000 Thomasville Open Golf tournament with a great 66.

Nelson, a native of Texas, gave the older guard of the professional brigade a neat lesson in his six-under-par exhibition that elevated him into a four-stroke lead at the end of the first round of the 72-hole skirmish for $700 top money.

After many rounds of mediocre play on the winter circuit and very little cash dividends, Nelson finally found the old touch in the face of a stiff, cold wind.

Two other young salaried players trailed Nelson with sub-par 70's to crowd the veteran campaigners into the background for the time being. Dick Metz, a youngster from Chicago who won the tournament here a year ago after a playoff, had 32-38 and Pat Sawyer of Birmingham, Mich., a recent addition to the pro ranks, put together a 34-36. Nelson's nines were 34-32.

Rams to Play 19 Games

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—Rhode Island State's varsity baseball team will play a 19-game schedule this season, it was announced last night by Coach Frank Keaney.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Belmont Country Club will be the scene of at least two major golf tournaments this year. The Women's Golf Association championship is scheduled to be played there June 6 to 9. Also the big Belmont professional tournament is a possibility for June instead of September.

♪ ♪ ♪

At a meeting at the Algonquin Club a week ago officers and committee men for the Belmont Country Club were elected for the ensuing year. Col. William J. Keville was named president. Herman C. Spain heads the golf committee; Arthur Smith, the caddy committee; and Francis Shenk, the green committee.

♪ ♪ ♪

M. I. T.'s sharpshooters will try and outscore a crack U. S. Naval Academy rifle team tonight in a shoulder-to-shoulder match. The Midshipmen, intercollegiate rifle champions, have lost but two matches the last 10 years and the Engineers have been out-scored only once this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Little Three basketball championship can be decided tonight—that is if Amherst can defeat Williams in their annual game at Williamstown. If the Lord Jeffs are able to win tonight it will be the second successive year they have won the title. Williams, if it wins, cannot capture the Little Three court crown, but a victory will postpone the final decision until the teams meet again at Amherst on March 5.

♪ ♪ ♪

The National A. A. U. hockey championship tournament began today when the Boston Olympics, defending champions, started the puck rolling early this afternoon against Cochituate H. C. at the Boston Arena. Seven games are scheduled to be run-off today. This will leave the semifinal and final rounds for tomorrow afternoon and night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth's basketball five meets Columbia tonight in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game on the Lions' court. The Big Green five can take another long step toward their first championship in 10 years if they down the faltering Columbia five. The Green has defeated Columbia once this year, 46 to 36.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two other league games are on tap with Harvard meeting Pennsylvania on the latter's floor and Cornell entertaining Princeton. The Crimson-Penn clash will have a lot to do with settling the league's second-place question.

♪ ♪ ♪

Basketball scores have been running high this year. Reasons for this has been attributed to the elimination of the center jump. The highest score brought to our attention this season was made last night at Pompton Lakes, N. J., when the Pompton Lakes High School five downed Marblehead, 99 to 40.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's hockey team received a setback last night that they were in no way expecting. Boston College, an up-and-down six all season, came out of its lethargy and whipped the Terriers, 3 to 2. M. I. T. also scored a surprise victory by defeating the strong New Hampshire sextet, 2 to 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Maugus Club won the Class D, Division 1, squash racquets title yesterday when the Lincoln's Inn Society was forced to default. The University Club Blues, leaders until the final night, were forced to remain idle.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England section of the Professional Golfers Association will hold its annual get-together dinner at the Copley Square Hotel, Monday, April 11, at 6:30 p. m.

Wayne Sabin Is Picked To Win Indoor Honors

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—In the absence of 1937 champion Frankie Parker, Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., was picked as the man to beat in the national indoor tennis championships, beginning today at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Since Parker elected not to defend, and most of the country's other outstanding racquet-wielders are competing in the southern tournaments, the field is below standard. Sabin, sixth in the national rankings, and Don McNeill of Kenyon College and Oklahoma City, the country's ninth-ranked performer, have been placed at one and two on the seeded list.

In the women's singles, which get under way Monday, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., eighth in national rankings, tops the seedings, with Norma Taubele of New York second, Katharine Winthrop of Boston third and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston fourth.

Navy Names Molesworth

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25 (AP)—Capt. E. W. McKee, director of athletics at the Naval Academy, has announced the appointment of Keith Molesworth, quarterback of the Chicago Bears, as assistant backfield coach of the Navy football team.

Molesworth, who recently finished the professional football season with the Bears, is in Tampa, Fla. He will report at the Academy Saturday. He also will assist in baseball and basketball.

Molesworth has played professional baseball and basketball. He has been quarterback of the Bears for seven years. He played baseball with the Baltimore Orioles and the Syracuse International League team. Spring practice football will begin Monday.

Cornell Gridsters Report

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—Sixty Cornell football players, more than half of them freshmen, reported to Coach Carl Snavely yesterday in the first of a series of weekly drills preceding the opening of spring practice April 11. Snavely started the players on fundamentals and basic plays.

Yale Six Plays Harvard Without Captain Childs

Three games are scheduled for tonight in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League. Toronto moves in on the University of Montreal; Harvard is at Yale; and Dartmouth starts its series with Princeton.

None of these contests will have any bearing on the league standing. McGill and Queen's are tied for first place, Queen's has finished its schedule, while McGill is idle tonight, but has two more games to play before the season closes. A victory or tie in either of these will assure the Redmen of the championship for the second successive year.

Interest in these parts is centered on the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven. The Crimson lost the Quadrangular League championship to Dartmouth last Wednesday night when the Green skated to a 7-to-6 victory. Whether Harvard can finish up the season with victories over Yale is a question as the Eli have been showing power in their last few games, while the Crimson has been slipping steadily.

Coach Joe Stubbs will stick to the same line-up that bowed to Dartmouth. George Roberts will center Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter. Capt. Traff Hicks and Gene Emerson will start on defense with Howard Johnson in goal.

Capt. Clint Childs of Yale will not be able to play again this season due to an injury. Coach Holcomb York has been forced to readjust the entire Yale six. Gil Humphrey, football quarterback, will take Child's place at center.

Several Features In Harvard Pool

Featuring two national A. A. U. and two New England A. A. U. championship events, a swimming carnival will be conducted in the Harvard University Pool tonight, starting at 8 p. m.

Heading an attractive program of 14 events will be the national A. A. U. senior indoor championship 500-yard freestyle swim for women and a match race at 150 yards between Capt. Charlie G. Hutter and Bill Kendall, star Harvard swimmers.

In the women's national swim, Doris Brennan of the Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary, outstanding woman swimmer at the distance, will meet five well-known rivals chief, among them Gloria Callen of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, runner-up in the national A. A. U. championship 1½ mile swim at San Francisco last summer, and Helene Raines of the same New York club, 300-yard Metropolitan champion and 500-yard Junior Metropolitan champion.

There will be three other women's events, the N. E. A. A. U. senior indoor championship 100-yard freestyle event, in which Alice Bridges and Florence McVay of the Posse School and Edna Soltysiak are among the better known entries in a field of 21, the Posse School 300-yard medley relay team composed of Alice Bridges, backstroker; Barbara Hildreth, breaststroker, and Norma Seither, freestyler, will give an exhibition swim.

In addition to the girls' races and the match race, three Harvard divers, Russell Greenhood, Robert Snyder, and Lathrop Forbush, will give an exhibition of fancy diving off the high board.

The Harvard varsity medley relay team, rated one of the fastest teams in Intercollegiate ranks, will swim for the national junior A. A. U. championship, and there is expectation that the present record of 1.21.8 will be bettered by at least two seconds by the Crimson swimmers. The Crimson 400-yard relay team also will swim in the New England A. A. U. senior championship event.

Waldo Leads in Golf

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (AP)—C. Gilbert Waldo of Detroit, the qualifying medalist, and C. Everett Bacon, Montclair, N. J., who won the tournament in 1934, led the way into the second match play round of the annual mid-ocean invitation golf tourney yesterday. Waldo disposed of Charles Cooper of New York 5 and 3 and Bacon topped James A. Leyden, New York, 4 to 2.

Stengel Toying With Ideas Concerning Infield of Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 26—Warming up to his new job as manager of the Boston Bees, Casey Stengel today faced the possibility of shaking up his infield. Although the entire squad, including infielders and outfielders, is not scheduled to settle here in Bradenton until March 6 or 7, the former Brooklyn pilot is already plotting a new inner defense that he hopes will increase the Bees' chance of crashing the first division of the National League.

Elbie Fletcher, the local boy from Milton, Mass., will continue at first base, unless the bottom drops completely out of his batting average. But from there on, the situation changes.

Somewhere among the collection of major and minor league infielders, a third baseman must be located, and it is Stengel's belief that Tony Cuccinello is his man. Tony, of course, is the veteran second sacker, but Casey figures that the Italian's experience will allow a shift to the "Hot Corner" without causing a decrease in his effectiveness to the ball club. As a matter of fact, Cuccinello played third base for a while at Brooklyn and did well enough.

Warstler to Second

Actually, the shifting of Cuccinello is not the real problem. Stengel's toughest job looms as his ability to straighten out the center lane—shortstop and second base. Rabbit Warstler, the little shortstop, will be moved to second, where he played good ball for Connie Mack at Philadelphia before joining Boston in July, 1936. Rabbit, a notoriously weak hitter, developed into an erratic fielder late last season at short, and a successful shift to second would undoubtedly prolong his major league career.

Tagged for the short field berth is young Joe Walsh, whom President Bob Quinn of the Bees drafted from Little Rock, a Red Sox farm. The Brookline, Mass., youngster is the best infield prospect the Bees have owned in years, but at the moment there is some question about his being handicapped because of a knee injury. However, if Joe can shake that off, he will be stationed at short without delay.

The success of this new combination depends almost entirely upon Walsh, and his knee, for the more experienced Cuccinello and Warstler can probably adapt themselves to third and second in a few days.

Others on Roster

When speaking of Stengel's infield, several other names should be mentioned. Also on the roster are Gilly English, Bob Kahle, Harl Maggert, Eddie Mayo and Edgar Mohler, and if one or more of these men show the new manager more punch than any of the aforementioned, the original infield plans will be wrecked. English has always been a consistent hitter in the minors. Maggert, a rookie from Asheville, will probably be converted into an outfielder. Mohler, a first baseman from Ottawa, may need more seasoning.

Southern Pick-Ups

Of course, Stengel will work with the idea of maintaining as good a defensive combination as lifted the Bees to the top of the second division last year, under Bill McKechnie, but Casey admits he may sacrifice some fielding talent in an effort to bolster the attack.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees struggled through 1937 without a .300 hitter, yet finished within one game of the fourth-place Cardinals. Could Stengel uncover two or three batters who belong in the .300 class, the club would rank high among the money winners. In a league that has no outstanding pennant contender, the Bees would instantly become a threat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel smiled when told that John Heydler, chairman of the board of directors of the National League now residing in St. Petersburg, picked the Bees as having the best chance to upset the approaching flag race. "He knows his baseball," was Casey's only comment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Watch Dizzy Dean this year. He isn't saying much while pumping gasoline out of his station tanks in Bradenton, but here is one Grapefruit League correspondent who feels "Old Diz" will soon start shouting—with his pitching arm.

♪ ♪ ♪

What was Branch Rickey's method when he recently picked his Cardinals to finish seventh this season?

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Riddle, the catcher from Indianapolis, drove to camp with Coach Mike Kelley, one of Stengel's new assistants.

Terrier Quintet Out for Seventh Victory Tonight

Line-up Tonight

Boston University		Springfield
Nechtem, lf		rg, Lawler
Lawry, rf		lg, Knox
Leahy, c		c, Hettler
Rosenthal, lg		rf, Phillips
Rotman, rg		lf, Jackson

Boston University's varsity basketball team seeks its seventh-straight victory at the B. U. gym tonight when they resume relationship with Springfield College after a lapse of many years.

The Gymnasts, New England champions last year, have another powerful five this season and the visitors come to town tonight the favorites. Springfield has not piled up the enviable record that they did last year, but now they are rolling on high and will be a hard team to stop.

Last Tuesday they proved their power by defeating a great Providence College quintet, 53 to 40, and they have hopes of running their present victory streak to four straight at the expense of the Terriers. Their record to date shows 11 victories in 18 starts. They have defeated Massachusetts State, New Hampshire, Ithaca, Northeastern, Lowell Textile, St. Anselm's, Providence College twice, Williams, American International, and Ohio Wesleyan. They have lost to Amherst, Tufts, Rutgers, Rhode Island State, Dartmouth, Columbia, and Villanova.

Several of their defeats have been by the closest of margins. Dartmouth, considered the best team in New England this year, was fortunate to eke out a two-point triumph; Massachusetts State won by a single point; Amherst was victorious, 38 to 36; while Rhode Island State had a six-point margin.

The Gymnasts will have to be at their best tonight to down the Terriers because of the fact that the Collard machine is now hitting its top stride. Since returning to basketball after mid-year examinations, the Terriers have been rolling over all opponents and have yet to meet defeat. Even the loss of "Red" Kopecky, the Terriers' brilliant center who was dropped from the squad because of academic probation, has failed to stop the B. U. march.

They started on their present winning streak, which is the longest in the history of Boston University basketball, against Worcester Polytech on Jan. 15 when they handed the Engineers their first defeat. Since then they have downed Clark, Trinity, Vermont, Colby, and M. I. T. in a row.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Babe Ruth came to terms with Boston Braves; to sign three-year contract as player, assistant manager and vice-president, after receiving unconditional release from New York Yankees.

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The Home Forum

Fragrance Works Her Charm

AS WE entered the inn parlor, we were met by two fragrances. One was that of the wood fire burning at the far end of the room; the other, equally distinct, could not be traced to its source until we saw on one of the tables a wooden bowl full of apples. Someone passed the bowl around, and we each took an apple; not to eat at that time, but to look at, and, in my case at least, to smell. I kept mine with me all the evening and was still sniffing its spiciness when we drove home under the Northern Lights.

It would take a wiser woman than I to explain the connection between the physical sensation of smell and the mental function that we call memory. It seems to be true, however, that there is a close connection. The memory retains smells with great vividness and an odor, more than appearance, taste, or even sound, will often bring back the recollections of events, the recreation of scenes that have apparently been long forgotten. Thus it was not so much the sight of those apples as their aroma that reminded me of the apple cellar in my father's house.

* * *

I RECALL THE apple cellar as a dark place and cold, shut off from the furnace room by a heavy door. Father always appropriated the job of filling the apple dish, and I suspect that he took much pleasure in going down with a candle and lingering over his selection. Every member of the family was expected to eat an apple before he went to bed, every evening caller was offered a fruit plate, knife, and his pick of the apple dish.

Father faithfully remembered the various preferences of the household—Seegar Sweets for Grandmother and a Pumpkin Sweet for Mother, Hulburt Stripes for himself, and for me a long-nosed Gilliflower—though I always had one of Grandmother's Seegar Sweets, too. He knew each barrel by location, but he could have found them by scent as well. Who could confuse the uncultivated pungency of Seegar Sweets, which were hardly removed from the wildings of the pasture, with the suave fragrance of huge Pumpkin Sweets, or the clover-scent of Gilliflowers with just plain apple smell in Hulburt Stripes? Then there were Northern Spies and Pippins; Greenings, King of Thompkins Countys, Fallow-waters (which I could never like), and Baldwins which I did not appreciate because they were so plentiful.

At that time we knew nothing of McIntoshes, which possess the quintessence of apple fragrance. (The wooden bowl at the inn held McIntoshes.) But we got along. Each variety of apple had its own fragrance, and all of them together furnish the bouquet that comes—perhaps to my memory, perhaps to my senses—whenever I see apples or think of them.

* * *

THE PLACE THAT seems to me to have been supremely compounded of fragrances was the fruit-and-produce pavilion at the Cattle Show. The display was always good to look at—apples, large and polished, huge pumpkins and squashes, lovely violet turnips, celery, cauliflower, grapes and pears, each the pick of the grower's crop. But the sight of them did not go to one's head like the smell of them, scents bland or acrid, scents faint and subtle, bee-summoning like ripe pears, or made of sunshine and frosty nights like grapes, and withal the smell of the dust and the crowds and bags of buttered popcorn.

The autumn is a particularly fragrant season. We praise the sweetness of spring flowers and there is indeed a special magic in the smell of catkins shedding their pollen, in new leaves and fresh twigs, in flowering fruit trees. Summer air, too, is lavish with perfume of lillies, heliotrope, and verbena, with pleasant bitterness of daisies, the distillations of fields of clover, the hot sun on strawberries, on bayberry and wild roses—but even these do not quite equal autumn's incense.

* * *

LET ME COUNT over autumn scents, now that scentless winter is here; or shall I say fuel-scented winter? There are asters and marigolds, fallen leaves, fields of celery, gnarly little yellow fruit clinging to the branches of wild apple trees after the frost has come. There are wild grapes which tell of their presence even when they cannot be seen, and clouds of clematis. And bonfires. Ah, yes, bonfires, the exhalation of all the summer's sweetness, ambitions, undertakings, and buried hopes.

No, I must take all this back! Having given first place to autumn fragrances, I must admit that the sweetest time of all the year is a summer evening when the dew is just beginning to fall. Then there lingers enough of the sun's warmth to distill the scent of leaf and flower, yet there is the dampness of evening to aid the chemistry. And, of all sweet places, a country roadside is best. Garden flowers may be a little too languorous; a roadside tells of earth and brambles and common weeds.

* * *

SPEAK THE WORDS "summer evening," and there comes to me the smell of fern and mint. And something else—I know; it is a high-bush blueberry in bloom. I have walked several country roads with Optimus at nightfall, but the term "country road" means to me one of them, a lane that climbs a slope between apple orchards. At the top of the rise there is a rocky pasture on one side which reaches to spruce and hemlock, and on the other a hayfield. A narrow brook that cuts the pasture, crosses the road under a rough culvert and loses itself in the mowing. The brook is hidden by joe-pye weed and meadow-wort, spearmint grows beside it, and the roadsides are thick with tall brakes. Once I was there when the farmer had left mown grass to lie overnight. I breathe in the homely sweetness, I spread my arms and breathe deep, and give thanks for living. I am, in short, on one of the tiny peaks of my lifetime; the higher because Optimus likes it, too.

* * *

IT IS ONE of the pleasantest things about agreeable experiences that each of them seems the best ever, when we are thinking about it. So I can with perfect honesty give first place to autumn scents and then to a summer evening on a country road; and, in the twentieth part of a second that it takes for a new memory to come to the top, I can shift to winter which I had so jauntily dismissed as scentless—or at the most ill-scented, for I can remember a piercing sensation in the nostrils on clear, sub-zero days. It is not a smell, I grant that. But it feels like a smell, and a good one.

* * *

AND APPLES, APPLES with which we began.

"Apples as fragrant and as bright a hue
As those which in Alcinöus' garden grew"—

Red apples with a purple bloom, apples made of earth and air, sweet-smelling apples in a brown bowl.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Wild Ducks on the Pond

THE tame ducks waddled through the crystal blur
Of filmy ice at edges of the pond
And flapped their wings and called. I saw the stir
Of wings against the sky that spread, beyond
The hill, like ice-films in the early light,
And from that curve of vastness came the cry
Of wild ducks slanting down in rhythmic flight,
To bring with them the splendors from the sky.

The pond was rippled into arctic blue
That winked with hidden fires before each breast—
And tame ducks mingled with them to renew
The feast and play with unaccustomed jest.
Then wild wings thundered up, and rainbow spray
Fell back to flapping wings that had to stay.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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Thackeray Reads His First Novel

AS SOME bells in a church hard by are making a great holiday clanging in the summer afternoon, I am reminded somehow of a July day, a garden, and a great clanging of bells years and years ago, on the very day when George IV. was crowned. I remember a little boy lying in that garden, reading his first novel. It was called, "The Scottish Chiefs." The little boy (who is now ancient and not little) read this book in the summer-house of his great-grandmamma. She was eighty years of age then, a most lovely and picturesque old lady, with a long tortoise-shell cane, with a little puff, or *tour*, of snow-white (or was it powdered) hair under her cap, with the prettiest little black velvet slippers and high heels you ever saw. She had a grandson, a lieutenant in the navy; a son of her son, a captain in the navy; a grandson of her husband a captain in the navy. She lived for scores and scores of years in a dear little old Hampshire town inhabited by the wives, widows, daughters of navy captains, admirals, lieutenants. . . .

That town was so like a novel of Miss Austen's, that I wonder was she born and bred there? No, we should have known, and the good old ladies would have pronounced her to be a little idle thing, occupied with her silly books and neglecting her housekeeping. There were other towns in England, no doubt, where dwelt the widows and wives of other navy captains, where they tattled, loved each other, and quarrelled; talked about Betty, the maid, and her fine ribbons, indeed! Took their dish of tea at six, played quadrille every night till ten, when there was a little bit of supper, after which Betty came with the lantern. . . .

Are you one of us, dear sir, and do you love novel-reading? To be reminded of your first novel will surely be a pleasure to you. Hush! I never quite read to the end of my first, "The Scottish Chiefs." I couldn't. I peeped in an alarmed furtive manner at some of the closing pages. . . . I repeat, I could not read the end of the fifth volume of that dear delightful book for crying. Good heavens! It was so sad, as sad as going back to school.—From "Early and Late Papers," by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. JAMES WARREN: *A Portrait by John Singleton Copley*

A NATIVE of Boston, John Singleton Copley was the first great American painter. He lived in a period when the American Colonials had settled down and were gradually attaining wealth. For a painter there was little demand except as a portrayer of the newly rich and the Colonial worthies. At this time, the Americans had not yet cultivated an interest in fine art equivalent to their skill in handiwork, in which they had proved themselves accomplished.

Copley was preceded by traditional itinerant painters who went from house to house to sell their pictures and who had not attained subtlety in the art of the limner. As a child, he had one advantage, encouragement from his step-father, Peter Pelham, who was an engraver. The notable feature in Copley's development is the fact that he commenced as a typical provincial portraitist, but that his vision deepened and his technique progressed quickly far beyond the point of provincial accomplishment. He responded sensitively to the people who sat for him and recorded with a particular delight their features, plain or distinguished, and the elegance of their costumes. It is his very freshness and literalness and responsiveness which recommend his American portraits, and which set them far above the more suave, freer, and better drawn portrayals which he executed in the ultimate home of his choice, England.

This portrait of Mrs. James Warren is a typical early Copley. The facial features are wrought clearly and genially; the simple headdress effectively painted; the exquisite gown sumptuously executed. There is still a trace of early hardness and lack of subtle articulation. But somehow his very shortcomings seemed to strengthen rather than weaken his style, for when he did learn to correct technical defects, he lost at the same time his clarity and spontaneity.

All Kinds of Spring

SPRING in England is too gentle and delaying. The same snowdrop hangs for days in a gentle mist that is neither warm nor cold, and the hedge-rows, once they are successfully green, give no more thought to summer but settle into a pale adolescence in which the rush and promise of change is lost.

Spring in New England is too harsh. It hides beneath dead leaves, breaks in dusty gales or untimely freezes, looks always toward the north, and its wind has an edge up to the brink of summer heat. It takes the harshness of a Thoreau to find it, because when Spring emerges from its woolens and the apples bloom, it is no longer really Spring, which must be sought with nipped ears and numbed hands in the skunk cabbage swamp or in the pale dappled sunlight of the hepatica slope. Poets have done much for the New England Spring just because it is so elusive. The hounds of Winter are always on its traces, and one sees it plain just as it disappears down the maw of a blazing June.

Spring in California is a fireworks show—down-dropping rockets of rain followed by a burst of green fire spangled with yellow stars. Spring in the Carolinas is a sun festival. Few wildflowers there on the baking pine needles. . . . but in the trees above there are wreaths of yellow jasmine and sprays of red bud. It is the trees that are fecund in the southern Spring and not the sods.

Spring in the deep northern forests is known to few, but you can follow it long after its season by pushing up the steep slope of an Adirondack peak or a ridge of the Green Mountains until birch and maple give way to spruce, and leaves to moss, in which hepatica is still blooming. Above four thousand feet Spring yields only to Autumn.

Spring is late too in the Southern Appalachians, but this is such a Spring as only an unobservant literature would have left in the primitive innocence of all natural phenomena that have never been touched by a high imagination. Those splendid forests, alas now too widely shorn, respond to the southern sun with a virginal fire of palest lemon azalea running tiptoe through the woods, and warming to orange, that goes out just as the pink laurel and the rose bay kindle among leaves shining like polished Cordovan leather.

But the best Spring of all (so many say) is in the mild interlatitudes of the Brandywine Valley. There that lovely stream flows south to meet it between meadows turning blue with Quaker ladies, rippling under red-feathered maples, past promontories nodding with bluebells and jacks-in-the-pulpit, and into woods where white violets are common and the yellow dogtooth crowds the borders of trickling contributory streams. Spring there is neither lusty nor indolent, neither Puritan nor mountaineer, Creole nor bouncing Bet, but reminiscent of that Spring which in Greek poetry first became timeless, and so an immortal.—From "Seven Years' Harvest," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart).

Just Wages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY there is much discussion on the subject of wages. New laws are being enacted with a view to enforcing justice for the worker and the employer as to hours and wages.

The world's workers have every right to a fair wage, and it is cause for rejoicing that the subject is receiving such wide discussion, bringing about in many lands sincere efforts to find a correct solution. No one should be the slave of greed and avarice.

When studied in the light of Christian Science the Scriptures show the right solution to the problem of wages. The man who feels that he must either slave or starve should ponder the question of Paul which he asked the Romans (6:16), "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?" Grasping the deep import of these words one finds that by obeying God's laws he can avoid either unemployment or an unjust wage.

But to understand the full significance of Paul's words one needs to comprehend the true nature of God, and learn the right way to obey Him. Mary Baker Eddy, after explaining that God, the only creator, is Mind and that His creation consists of perfect ideas, declares on page 183 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power."

Here the discontented worker may ask, How does this help me? Should I just keep on slaving but think I am not slaving? No, this is not what Christian Science teaches. This Science shows that obedience to the behests of divine Mind involves changing one's concept of employment, employers, and wages, to conform to the spiritual apprehension that man is justly governed by divine Principle. Many, refusing to bow down before the mortal beliefs of hate, fear, resentment, prejudice, greed, domination, selfishness, and consistently serving their creator by steadfastly holding their thought to the truth about His perfect creation, have been able to improve their own working conditions and that of others as well. Serving sin, which means expressing sin by regarding it a real power, one must accept the wages of sin. Serving God, which means acknowledging good as the only reality, enables one to receive the gift of God, for truly, as Paul tells us (Romans 6:23), "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Believing the false evidence of the physical senses forces one to pay the price of sin, because this evidence is based on what Paul terms "the carnal mind." How necessary it is, therefore, to understand the divine Mind, God, aright and serve Him! Thereby one rises above the confusion, strife, frustration, injustice, and despair that follow in the train of ignorance of the spiritual law of being. Mrs. Eddy explains on page 240 of Science and Health that, "the divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarls, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul."

The ability to distinguish between the false material senses, which testify to injustice, hate, fear, and the senses of Soul which testify to the brotherhood of man is attained through Christian Science. Then one is enabled to destroy the erroneous evidence of the corporeal senses and hold thought in conformity to spiritual law. Justice, as an attribute of divine Principle, operating through spiritual law, can be demonstrated to have dominion over the human sense of injustice.

When one is willing to accept and prove that his rightful work is to reflect God, and to overcome the evil beliefs that snarl his thinking, one finds himself not the servant of sin but the child of God—the master of his own thinking, and therefore a recipient of just wages.

When Jesus declared (Luke 10:7), "The labourer is worthy of his hire," he evidently desired to point out that employment and a right wage are always at hand for the man who understands God. This spiritual fact, when understood, will destroy the fear of economic depressions. When this fear is eliminated through scientifically true thinking, depressions will cease to occur in human experience.

When Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science she realized the necessity of overcoming limitation for herself, for the Cause she established, and for all humanity. Her unselfishness was the secret of her success. Seeking to bless others, she herself was bountifully blessed. Endeavoring to show mortals how to avoid paying sin's wages she received abundantly of God's gift in the form of strength, intelligence, and means to establish a church which is redeeming the human race from servitude to poverty and discord. She is enabling mankind to prove that the intelligent way to gain just wages is not a way of strife but a way of spiritual understanding—thinking and acting in accordance with divine law. Consciousness of man's unity with God brings freedom from tyranny, injustice, and oppression. For, as Mrs. Eddy assures her students on page 225 of Science and Health, "Love is the liberator."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gerechte Löhne

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Lohnfrage wird heutzutage viel erörtert. Es werden neue Gesetze erlassen, um Gerechtigkeit für den Arbeiter und den Arbeitgeber hinsichtlich der Arbeitszeit und der Löhne durchzusetzen.

Die Arbeiter in der ganzen Welt haben ein volles Recht auf einen angemessenen Lohn, und wir haben Grund, uns zu freuen, daß die Frage so eingehend erörtert wird, daß in vielen Ländern aufrichtige Anstrengungen gemacht werden, eine richtige Lösung zu finden. Niemand sollte der Sklave der Habgier und des Geizes sein.

Die Heilige Schrift, im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelesen, zeigt die rechte Lösung des Lohnproblems. Wer glaubt, er müsse entweder wie ein Sklave arbeiten oder Hunger leiden, sollte über die Frage nachdenken, die Paulus an die Römer (K. 6, 16) richtete: „Wisset ihr nicht: welchem ihr euch begebet zu Knechten in Gehorsam, des Knechte seid ihr, dem ihr gehorsam seid"? Erfaßt man die tiefe Bedeutung dieser Worte, so findet man, daß man durch Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gesetz sowohl Arbeitslosigkeit als auch ungerechten Lohn vermeiden kann.

Um aber die volle Bedeutung der Worte des Paulus zu verstehen, muß man das wahre Wesen Gottes erfassen und Ihm in der rechten Weise gehorchen lernen. Nach ihrer Darlegung, daß Gott, der einzige Schöpfer, das Gemüt ist, und daß Seine Schöpfung aus vollkommenen Ideen besteht, erklärt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 183 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Das göttliche Gemüt verlangt mit Recht des Menschen ganzen Gehorsam, seine ganze Neigung und Stärke. Kein Vorbehalt wird für irgend eine geringere Pflichttreue gemacht. Gehorsam gegen Wahrheit verleiht dem Menschen Macht und Stärke. Unterwerfung unter den Irrtum führt Verlust an Macht herbei".

Hier mag der unzufriedene Arbeiter fragen: Was nützt mir das? Soll ich weiter wie ein Sklave arbeiten und dabei denken, daß ich es nicht tue? Nein, das lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft nicht. Diese Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Gehorsam gegen die Gebote des göttlichen Gemüts bedingt, daß man seinen Begriff von Arbeit, von Arbeitgebern und Löhnen so ändert, daß er mit der geistigen Auffassung, daß der Mensch vom göttlichen Prinzip gerecht regiert wird, übereinstimmt. Viele, die sich weigerten, sich den sterblichen Annahmen Haß, Furcht, Groll, Vorurteil, Habgier, Herrschsucht und Selbstsucht zu fügen, und die ihrem Schöpfer dadurch unbeirrt dienten, daß sie in ihrem Denken unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit über Seine vollkommene Schöpfung festhielten, konnten sowohl ihre eigenen Arbeitsverhältnisse als auch die anderer verbessern. Dient man der Sünde, d. h. sündigt man, indem man die Sünde als wirkliche Macht ansieht, so muß man den Lohn der Sünde hinnehmen. Gott dienen, d. h. das Gute als die einzige Wirklichkeit anerkennen, befähigt einen, die Gabe Gottes zu empfangen; denn wahrlich, „der Tod ist", wie Paulus erklärt (Röm. 6, 23), „der Sünde Sold; aber die Gabe Gottes ist das ewige Leben in Christo Jesu, unserm Herrn".

Den falschen Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne glauben, zwingt einen, den Preis der Sünde zu zahlen, weil dieser Augenschein auf dem beruht, was Paulus „fleischlich gesinnt sein" nennt. Wie notwendig es daher doch ist, das göttliche Gemüt, Gott, recht zu verstehen und Ihm zu dienen! Dadurch erhebt man sich über die Verwirrung, den Streit, die Vereitelung, die Ungerechtigkeit und die Verzweiflung, die Folgen der Unkenntnis des geistigen Gesetzes des Seins. Mrs. Eddy erklärt auf Seite 240 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die göttliche Art, der Sünde Sold zu zahlen, umfaßt die Entwirrung der Verwicklungen des Lebens, sowie die Notwendigkeit, durch Erfahrung zu lernen, wie man zwischen Sinn und Seele zu unterscheiden hat".

Die Fähigkeit, zwischen den falschen materiellen Sinnen, die für Ungerechtigkeit, Haß und Furcht zeugen, und den Sinnen der Seele, die für die Menschenbrüderschaft zeugen, zu unterscheiden, wird durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erlangt. Dann kann man den irrigen Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne vernichten und beständig in Übereinstimmung mit dem geistigen Gesetz denken. Es kann bewiesen werden, daß Gerechtigkeit als eine durch geistiges Gesetz wirkende Eigenschaft des göttlichen Prinzips Herrschaft über den menschlichen Sinn von Ungerechtigkeit hat.

Wer willens ist, zu glauben und zu beweisen, daß seine rechtmäßige Arbeit darin besteht, Gott widerzuspiegeln und die bösen Annahmen, die sein Denken umgarnen, zu überwinden, findet, daß er nicht der Knecht der Sünde ist, sondern das Kind Gottes—Herr seines eigenen Denkens und daher Empfänger eines gerechten Lohnes.

Als Jesus erklärte (Luk. 10, 7): „Ein Arbeiter ist seines Lohnes wert", wollte er offenbar zeigen, daß für den Menschen, der Gott versteht, Beschäftigung und ein gerechter Lohn immer vorhanden sind. Diese geistige Tatsache, recht verstanden, vernichtet die Furcht vor Wirtschaftskrisen. Wenn diese Frucht durch wissenschaftlich wahres Denken ausgerottet ist, werden in der menschlichen Erfahrung keine Geschäftsstockungen mehr vorkommen.

Als Mrs. Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte, erkannte sie, daß es notwendig war, Begrenzung für sich selber, für die von ihr ins Leben gerufene Bewegung und für die ganze Menschheit zu überwinden. Ihre Selbstlosigkeit war das Geheimnis ihres Erfolgs. Daß sie andere zu segnen suchte, segnete sie selber in reichem Maße. Durch ihr Bemühen, den Sterblichen zu zeigen, wie sie vermeiden können, der Sünde Sold zu zahlen, empfing sie in reichem Maße Gottes Gabe in Form von Kraft, Intelligenz und den Mitteln, eine Kirche zu gründen, die das Menschengeschlecht aus dem Frondienst der Armut und der Disharmonie erlöst. Sie befähigt die Menschheit zu beweisen, daß man gerechten Lohn nicht durch Kampf erlangt, sondern auf intelligente Art, d. h. durch geistiges Verständnis—durch Denken und Handeln in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Gesetz. Das Bewußtsein des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott bringt Befreiung von Gewaltherrschaft, von Ungerechtigkeit und Unterdrückung. Mrs. Eddy versichert ihre Schüler auf Seite 225 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Liebe ist der Befreier".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

New England Miracle

"INSTEAD of the thorn, instead of the briar
Shall come up the fir tree, shall come up the myrtle"—
And what is there left for Winter to sire
If days are warm before the turtle

Is heard in our land and heaven refuses
Her silver sleet and her sifted snows,
And earth in February loses
Account of time and hastily grows

This unpremeditated flower?
Verily there are balm and pardon
In stern New England at this hour
To prompt a snowdrop in our garden.

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Archaeologists Of Brown Seek Secrets of Van

Group to Excavate Site of Ancient City During Summer

Fell in 600 B. C.

Clues to Languages, History, and Art Are Believed Hidden in Ruins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—Hopeful their quest will uncover secrets of man's cultural development, archaeologists from Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania this summer will excavate the site of the ancient City of Van, flourishing trade center of Asia Minor 25 centuries ago.

Beneath huge dust mounds now covering the once heavily fortified City of 300,000, they will seek proof of the partly substantiated theory that the people of Van had reached a high level of cultural development between 900 and 600 B. C.

Prof. Robert P. Casey, Chairman of the Department of Biblical Literature at Brown and one of the leaders of the expedition, said today that he and his associates looked for "discoveries as important as any in Asia Minor to date, including those at the recent Hittite digs."

Linked by Caravans

The ancient City of Van, linked by caravan routes with the known world of 25 centuries ago, was destroyed by conquering Scythian armies about 600 B. C. Its ruins are northeast of Angora, Turkey, three miles outside of the modern City of Van.

Only fragments of the history and culture of Van are known, but the archaeologists hope in three summers of excavation to learn its language and religion, and the habits and history of its people.

The expedition will look for evidence of the architectural contributions of the Kingdom to support a theory that artisans of Van invented the method of cutting, polishing and fitting stone, usually credited to the Assyrians.

The scant number of cuniform tablets and cave writings thus far found in Van have given archaeologists and historians only a slight knowledge of the language of the City. The language can be deciphered, Professor Casey said, but there are many doubtful points. He expressed belief it was the ancestor of modern Georgian, and contained a possible clue to the history of Caucasian languages.

Clues to History

"If a sufficient number of cuniform inscriptions can be found," he said, "translations may be possible which would give the history of the kingdom and reveal the now sketchy story of international jealousy, conflict and conquest that marked the opening centuries of the first mellenium."

He declared further knowledge of the language might shed light on the historical background of the Old Testament's Book of Genesis and the Book of Kings.

Associated with Professor Casey will be one of his former teachers, Dr. Kirsopp Lake, retired Professor of Church History and Biblical Literature at Harvard, and one of his former graduate students at Brown, Mrs. Kirsopp Lake, who is now on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Recently back from excavating in Serabeit and Samaria, Dr. and Mrs. Lake will sail next month for Europe, and continue on to Angora, to lay the groundwork for this summer's excavation. Professor Casey and his associates will join the expedition in June. Fifteen archaeologist, historians and antiquarians from other universities will be invited to join the group.

Azalea City Is Under Tow Again

The tug Azalea City once again is being towed by the sea-going tug Relief toward the port of Boston. Yesterday the tow line between the two ships broke as the result of a gale, and today the Relief was able to connect with the distressed ship.

The Azalea City is due in Boston in about a week, the ship now being 945 miles southeast of Boston.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday forenoon, with light snow or rain, followed by partly cloudy. Lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate shifting winds, becoming northeast to east.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not quite so cold.

Southern New England: Cloudy and snow or rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable wind over the north portion; weather overcast with occasional rains over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Weather outlook for the period February 28 to March 5:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain at beginning, again about middle and again at end of week. Mild temperatures at beginning, colder Monday night and Tuesday; mild Wednesday, colder again Thursday night or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	Minneapolis	36	22
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	32	30	New York	22	20
Denver	34	18	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	24	22
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	38	36
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	44	44	Washington	30	26

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 26.
B-Minimum, Feb. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:56 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:11 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:30 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 9:54 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:50 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:00 p. m.

Interest Rate Cut In Boston Financing

In Boston Today

Bank Confidence Seen in Move

An indication that banks and business houses of Boston have confidence in the Administration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was given today when the Mayor announced that $4,000,000 tax-anticipation notes were sold by the City yesterday at the lowest interest rate in many months.

The rate was $1.24 a $1,000 and compares favorably with the rate of $1.58 charged against an issue of $3,000,000 tax-anticipation notes sold by the city in January immediately after Mayor Tobin took office. It also compares favorably with a rate received by the City under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield on tax-anticipation notes about a year ago. That rate was $1.50 a $1,000.

City Pays High Rates

For many months Boston has been paying high interest for loans in anticipation of taxes, some rates going as high as $1.75. Usually tax-anticipation notes are due in the same year they are sold and on this short-term basis usually have not brought such high rates of interest elsewhere in the State as in Boston, according to an authority.

Officials throughout City Hall, including the Mayor, expressed gratification at the low interest rate obtained. The entire $4,000,000 issue was bought by C. J. Devine and Co., a Boston financial house that heretofore has not purchased tax-anticipation notes from the city.

From a source not connected with City Hall it was learned the entire issue was sold by the Devine Company within two hours after it was taken over. Substantial blocks of these notes, it is understood, were taken by local investment houses and the remainder by firms in other eastern cities.

Favorable Sign

The speed of resale of the notes and the localities where they were bought is regarded in the financial district as a further omen favorable to Mayor Tobin. Tax-anticipation notes of the previous Administration seldom were purchased and held in Boston or even in eastern cities. During the past two years western banking houses have been buying these notes.

Thus the sharp reversal of this trend is regarded as reflecting a distinct improvement in the City's credit by investment houses which have tended to avoid dealing in City of Boston notes in the immediate past.

Williams Attack Charge Denied

Charges by Dr. David L. Williams, Commissioner of Mental Diseases, and by his wife, that the Commissioner, whose name was ordered stricken from the State pay roll a few days ago, was twice assaulted last May by State officials and as a result has been confined to his home since that time, brought denial from the Governor's office today of any knowledge of the attacks.

Mrs. Williams last night disclosed that her husband had been struck down on the porch of their Jamaica

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Teacher Goes To Stowaway's Aid

After a week at the East Boston station of the Immigration Service, Formose Mendy, an African Senegalese, has been able to talk into an understanding ear, and immigration authorities have learned why he stowed away on the Dutch freighter Salabangka, which docked at Boston last week.

With all regular interpreters stumped by the African's mumbled responses to queries in all the languages that seemed appropriate, an appeal was broadcast yesterday for the help of someone who could speak the "Mashee Voodoo" dialect of the jungles.

Phrases of Arabic

Here and there in the stowaway's talking touches of Arabic seemed to be present, and experts at the Museum of Fine Arts were called to see what they could do. But it turned out the use of that tongue extended only to the beginning of a prayer.

Over a long-distance telephone connection a former missionary, the Rev. Laurence Farr of Farmington, N. H., heard Mr. Mendy talk yesterday. He recognized the dialect, he declared, but could not understand it.

Finally the attention of Harvard authorities was directed on the case, with practical results. Carleton S. Coon of the Anthropological Department of the Peabody Museum took the matter in hand.

Relates His Story

The African found in Mr. Coon someone who not only understood what he had been trying to say for days, but who could talk back to him, too. In what turned out to be "Dakar French"—A West African French dialect—he told of great difficulty in finding work and of a desire to seek it in some other part of the world, which resulted in his hiding aboard the Salabangka.

He must be returned to Africa eventually, under immigration laws, but it was necessary to discover his story for the records of the service.

Drunk Parade Faces Legal Snag

Parading drunks through the streets of Woburn, Mass., in a tiger's cage as a deterrent to drinking, as proposed by Mayor William E. Kane, may run afoul the State motor-vehicle laws, according to Charles R. Gilley, Chief Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

In the first place, the tiger's cage would have to be registered as a trailer before it could be operated over city streets, Mr. Gilley pointed out.

"Under Section 19 of Chapter 90," he added, "no trailer having a carrying capacity of more than 1,000 pounds, other than a semi-trailer, or a heavy-duty platform trailer used for purposes other than the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, can be registered in Massachusetts."

Mr. Gilley said he believed a tiger's cage such as the Mayor had in mind would come under this prohibition. Circuses no longer are allowed to operate such trailers over Massachusetts highways.

Review of the Week: City of Boston and State

State House

Special Commission on Taxation Holds Spotlight With Two Important Reports

The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures occupied the State House spotlight this week as it filed two important reports.

Report No. 1 proposed increasing State income tax rates and lowering exemptions to produce $7,500,000 in additional State revenue if the Legislature turns down a previously recommended sales tax to produce $45,000,000 with which to finance the annual relief bill.

Report No. 2 threw strong support behind the movement to allow all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government. Under this proposal, any city, except Boston, may hold a referendum on the subject upon the call of 10 per cent of the municipality's voters.

The scramble for the Republican gubernatorial nomination started during the week when Frederick Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, made the initial nomination bid. Mr. Butler's announcement is expected to draw out others within a short time, inasmuch as Republicans consider they have a possibility of defeating Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the November election as a result of the present split in Democratic ranks.

But G. O. P. hopes for election success received a mid-week buffeting when Governor Hurley appointed William M. Welch, President Roosevelt-appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, as judge of the Hampshire County Court of Probate and Insolvency. Some observers saw in this appointment a Hurley gesture of friendship toward the Roosevelt Administration and a move toward a healing of the Roosevelt-Hurley schism which has been jeopardizing the Governor's re-election chances.

Undismayed by numerous defeats, the Townsendites are still fighting for their $200-a-month pension plan. As part of this campaign, 1,500 Townsend Plan enthusiasts stormed the Governor's annual Washington's Birthday reception at the State House.

The 1,500 were part of the crowd of more than 7,000 men, women and children who lined up to shake hands with the Governor, his family and members of his staff.

For legislative action see "The Legislative Week in Massachusetts": Page 11.

City Hall

Mayor Tobin Considers Light Bulbs And Personnel Manager for Economy

Every action taken and every voice raised in Boston's City Hall this week seemed to shake that mellowed center of political upheavals with new echoes of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's ringing demands for economy in government.

While hearings on proposals to raise gas rates to Boston consumers shifted from City Hall corridors to the offices of the State Public Utilities Commission on Beacon Hill, Mayor Tobin reported a potential saving of $30,000 to $40,000 a year for taxpayers in the costs of street lighting, to be attained by reducing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Aiken: Political 'Man of the Hour'?

Vermont's Governor finds himself in the spotlight of national attention as the result of a 1500-word letter and a Lincoln Day speech.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 26—It might seem something akin to going after a bear in hibernation to venture into Vermont in winter to see Gov. George D. Aiken. But planes and trains go in daily, the trail is one of those blazed to the grass roots (appropriate description this winter) by the ski fans. Besides, Governor Aiken is scarcely in hibernation.

This last fact is attested by the Republican National Committee. Its membership has been rather vividly aware lately that there is a State called Vermont and a Governor named Aiken. With two rather simple gestures, one a letter, the other a speech, Governor Aiken has dramatically plumped himself down in the middle of that absorbing arena known as National Politics. Americans in 48 States are enjoying the Republic's favorite pastime—a pleasure reserved for the democracies—that of toying with possibilities for the Presidency, and the name of Vermont's Governor is somewhere in the shuffle.

Where it will come out nobody knows, least of all Governor Aiken. But it is fun to make a stir and George Aiken is savoring it to the full.

Desk Piled With Letters

The big, double, black walnut desk in the middle of his large, Colonial-cream gubernatorial office is piled high with letters these mornings. Some come from the rank and file of Republican Party members who have remained loyal to the Party standard. Not a few come from former Republicans who strayed over to the Roosevelt camp, but who say they might come back. Some come from Democrats weary with what the Governor has described as "fumbling futility" on the part of New Deal leaders.

All, except a very few, are phrased in pleasant tones, reflecting approval of the Governor's letter to the Republican National Committee in December and his Lincoln Day address in New York this month demanding, among other things, a relinquishment of a policy of attacking the New Deal and the substitution of a positive, constructive program, a program not mouthed with tongue in cheek to attract voters, but a real sound program taking a solid, definite, forward-looking, whole-hearted, energetic, sincere stand for principles.

Between the lines of many of these letters one can see that the writers are curious about Governor Aiken himself. They like what he says. They believe he is sincere. They wonder—though not all of them say so—whether he is the one to take leadership in such a party policy.

More Genial Than Coolidge

Since Calvin Coolidge's day, and even before, the Vermont Yankee has been pictured in American thought as a spare, silent individual with a dry humor and a flare for what Herbert Hoover termed "rugged individualism." George Aiken does not exactly fit into the Coolidge mold.

He is far more genial than Coolidge. To know him five minutes is to have known him for years. His size, his smile, even a wisp of likable reticence are remindful of Will Rogers. The humor is there, too, but not the quips that made Rogers an international figure. This is not to say the Governor doesn't have his moments, witness his sally at the reporter who said, "I've been told to get two stories from you, Mr. Governor."

"Well," flicked the Governor, scarcely drawing a breath, "I'm hardly a second story man."

The Governor does not let the importance of his position weigh too heavily on his shoulders. He is even-tempered, always ready to smile, and it doesn't seem possible to irritate him. It is impossible to imagine anyone not liking him because it is impossible to imagine his not liking everybody, and making them feel it first.

But this fundamental evenness and gentle geniality do not preclude serious thought; do not stand in the way of his getting his dander up when national or party affairs are conducted in a way contrary to his Vermont developed, field-ripened sensibilities.

Admires Ethan Allen's Brother

There is a point about Governor Aiken that is interesting. It goes back to early Vermont history, to the days of '76. All the world knows about Ethan Allen and how he routed the British out of bed at Ticonderoga to surrender in the name of "The Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." But not so many know about Ethan's brother, Ira, who proved those lines attributed to Richelieu anent the pen being more mighty than the sword by deftly keeping the British in sufficient doubt as to Vermont's true position in the Revolution to forestall an English march from Canada. This strategy, accomplished with letters, saved General Washington from having to split his forces in the South. Students of the affair are inclined to rate this item of history high as a factor in deciding the outcome of the war for independence.

Ethan was a firebrand, a leader who wanted to dominate the scene, a plunger, a speechmaker. Ira thought things through, acted with restraint, and let his plans unfold in tested measure. It is a striking fact that in a State which abounds with statues and mementoes of Ethan and few of Ira, Ira is a particular favorite of the present Governor.

Perhaps that is why when he heard that a section of the Republican Old Guard, which he believes is out of step with the times, was exerting undue influence in party circles, his first reaction was to reach for his $1.98 fountain pen. One of his secretaries, Miss Jean Douglas, saw the gesture, recognized the glint in his eye, and came running with her notebook (she says his handwriting is worse than Horace Greeley's).

1500-Word Pungent Letter

The outcome was a 1500-word letter to the National Committee. Since this letter was packed with pungent observations and since it came from the chief executive of one of the two States that had remained loyal to the Grand Old Party in 1936, the letter was read with close interest in the Party and made the nation's front pages. The letter was straight to the point. After briefly admonishing against continuance of a policy of carping at the New Deal it advised offering a constructive Republican program, and the Governor enumerated 10 points of procedure.

Overnight his name became known to those interested in party affairs.

Evidently his letter made an impression in high party circles, for two weeks ago today he was invited to make the principal Lincoln Day address of the National Republican Club in New York.

Ira's pen was put aside for the moment then, and Ethan's mantle must have fallen over his shoulders, for he stood in front of several hundred of the nation's most influential financial and industrial leaders and told them Lincoln would have been ashamed of them, not ashamed of them as individuals, of course, but ashamed of their leadership of the party insofar as it was away from the fundamentals attractive to the farmers and industrial workers.

Criticized Representation

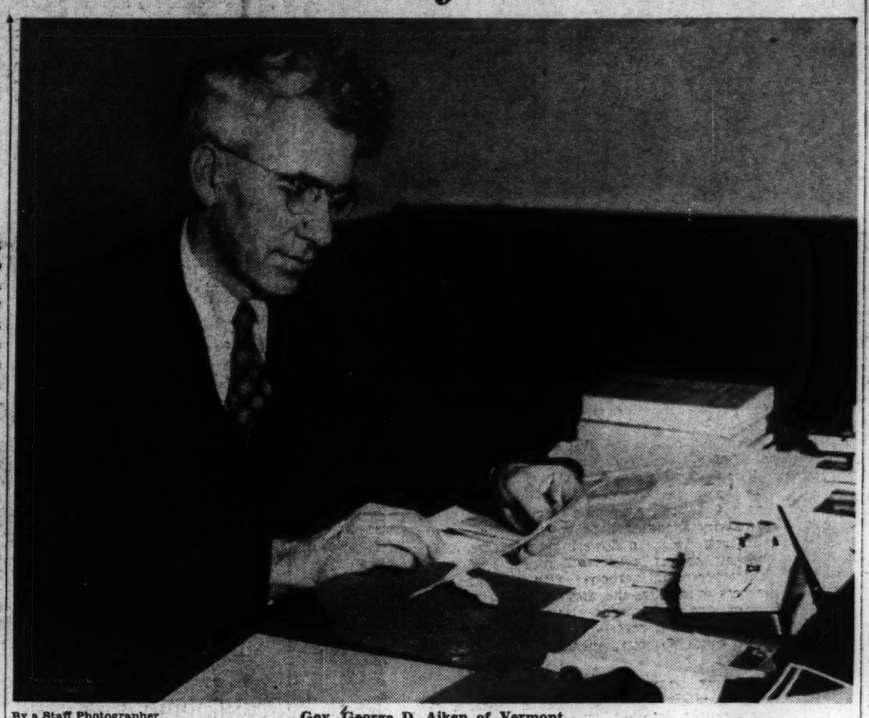
The speech had its rough points. He scored the National Committee for the geographical and economic division of members named to the new committee, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, to work out a program for the party. Sixty-three bankers, manufacturers, insurance men and brokers among others, plus 53 lawyers against only four labor men was hardly a fair division of representation in a party for all the people, he said.

But the speech also had its points that appealed to a large section of the public. Witness the letters that reach his desk. For one thing, many people liked his distinction between a National Government that dominates the scene and a Government that supplies leadership. The people must co-operate and work together, he believes, but they cannot be herded and forced into strange channels by a dominating leadership.

How the speech will finally react on the party remains, of course, to be seen. Washington observers, noting that Lincoln Day usually brings forth a crop of G. O. P. possibilities, named George Aiken as the most interesting development from the 1938 speeches. But every politician (and George Aiken) knows there is many a slip twixt Lincoln Day, 1938, and Convention Day in June, 1939.

George Aiken is not letting his ambitions or his hopes get out of hand. The conviction he expresses to the National Committee do not surprise his Vermont neighbors. He

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)



By a Staff Photographer — Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont

His Pungent Suggestions to the G. O. P. Have Brought Him to the Attention of Republicans Throughout the Land as a Presidential Possibility

Liners in Parade Of 35 Ships In Boston Harbor

Week End Sailings

Five deep-water passenger liners feature the marine parade of 35 vessels due to visit the port of Boston over the week end, starting today with the white cruise ship Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships fleet.

In from Halifax, the Lady Hawkins with Capt. H. O. Giffin on the bridge, picked up nearly 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana. Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, Governor of Newfoundland, accompanied by Lady Walwyn, who have been visiting in New York, came to Boston to sail on the Lady Hawkins for Barbados.

Also sailing on the Lady Hawkins were Paul F. Clark, Boston insurance man, with Mrs. Clark, and their daughter Jean.

Speeding westward across the Atlantic with 155 passengers, the Anchor liner Caledonia is expected to make port tomorrow from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry. Two others are to sail tomorrow with passengers, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia for Cobh and Liverpool and the Dollar Liner President Adams on a round-the-world voyage.

The Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships is due Monday from British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda. On Tuesday, the American Export Lines steamer Excambion is due from the Mediterranean with passengers and cargo. The other vessels due in marine activities of this week end include coastwise passenger ships and freighters from all parts of the world.

Reorganizing, Not New Loans, Held Rail Need

Senator Wheeler Outlines Ways to Economy in Boston Interview

Too Many Bonds

One of First Steps Is to Lower Fixed Charges, Montanan Declares

Financial reorganization of railroads, rather than more Government loans or an increase in freight rates, is the only practical solution to the national railway problem, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Railroad Finance Committee, declared today in Boston.

Here for two formal addresses over the week end and to visit his son Edward at the Harvard Law School and later his son Richard at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., Senator Wheeler outlined the policies he believes must be generally adopted by railroads in the United States in the near future.

At least two thirds of the railroads must reorganize financially and lower their fixed charges or bonded indebtedness "very materially," the Senator said. Already one third of the railroads of the nation are in receivership and another third is on the verge; and the main reason for this situation, he said, is that the railroads are heavily over-capitalized, especially through holding companies, such as the Pennroad Corporation, owner of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In many instances, Mr. Wheeler continued, railroads should consolidate following the financial reorganizations. This would enable the roads to operate more efficiently, and help to maintain a stable financial position. But the Senator asserted that any such mergers would be for operating purposes only, and distinctly not along holding company lines.

Mr. Wheeler indicated that the Senate Railroad Finance Committee's report of its current investigations will probably be based on these conclusions.

Asked if he was in accord with a program now under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities Exchange Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for forcing railroad mergers, Senator Wheeler said that many mergers are necessary. He is not familiar with the details of this program, he indicated.

Already Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has asserted that any such mergers are not now needed in the country. Commenting on Mr. Willard's position, Senator Wheeler said:

"Most railroad presidents are opposed to consolidations. In fact, they seem to be opposed to anything being done—except to borrow more money from the Government and increase their rates.

"I have talked with many railroad presidents and have yet failed to elicit a plan of solution for the railroad problem."

Borrowing more money from the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Servant Problem in America Laid Mainly to Class Lines

Low salaries, long and irregular hours, overwork and inadequate accommodation make domestic service generally unattractive, but it is class distinction which is the chief cause of the "servant problem" in the United States, according to the results of a nation-wide survey.

Plenty of statistics, which the magazine Fortune has gathered in its recent study, by a questionnaire to more than 17,000 subscribers and by the assistance of 500 editors of women's pages, and 3,000 women's clubs, warrant the question:

"Why is it not possible for at least 1,000,000 unemployed (out of 8,000,000) to find homes with 1,000,000 families in which the wife is overworking herself? And if those 1,000,000 families could not afford full-time wages, would it not be possible for the Government (which will help you to build a house, and which is supporting the unemployed anyway) to make up the difference?"

The answer is no, says Fortune, because women have not solved what happens to be their particular labor problem. In running their households, the answers to the questionnaires have shown, most women make an assumption that their husbands would never think of making in their factories or stores or offices.

A Relic of Caste System

"A sober businessman," the report points out, "does not make a true class distinction; he may be boss; he may lose his temper and frighten all his subordinates and fling orders right and left; but he knows, and everybody else knows, that he is giving orders to his political and social equals (using society in its broad sense) and not to menials. . . . But with servants it is all the other way.

"The exceptions are the people who treat their servants as equals, and in the community these people are apt to be regarded as slightly queer. In short, the American, who declared and won his independence of the European caste system a hundred years ago, still retains the caste system in his home and persistently assumes that the domestic worker is a menial."

The so-called servant problem, which employers themselves, the survey indicates, have made a problem, "has all the components and all the complexities of a true employer-employee relationship, and its solution depends upon the housewife's recognition of that fact."

Community action on the part of employers, providing education of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River" 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. State: 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

Hub—
"Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. Also "Dynamite Delaney."

Fenway and Paramount—
James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 2:53, 6:20, 9:47. Paramount: 11:03 a. m., 2:30, 5:57, 9:24. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Palenda. Fenway: 1:20, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:01.

South Station Theater—

"Decathlon Champion," Billy Symphony," "The Blind Man and His Dog," "Ice Ballet," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also the Mauch twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother." 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

University—
Joel McCrea and Frances Dee in "Wells Fargo." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:10, 11:22 a. m., 1:34, 3:46, 5:58, 8:10, 10:22. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue. Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Trement—
"Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also Katherine Hepburn in "Bill of Divorcement." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:40 9:45. Also "It Happened in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Exeter—
"Borrowing Trouble," with Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 2:30, 5:10, 8. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Walter Connolly. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Boston—
"Night Spot" with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller. 11:04 a. m., 1:47, 4:30, 7:13, 9:56.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," with Wendy Barrie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 3:50, 6:55 10. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In." Also "Hold 'em, Navy," with Lew Ayres.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Paul Hindemith, German composer, guest artist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, Lowell, 8 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
The Polyphonic Singers will present a diversified musical program at Fenway Court. 3.

Ford Hall Forum—
U. S. Senator Burton Wheeler will give a talk on "Trends and Counter-trends" at 15 Ashburton Place. 7:45.

Jordan Hall—

Fritz Fall will be guest conductor of the Federal Music Project's State Symphony Orchestra. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Blanche Haskell, Boston soprano, will be guest soloist of the Federal Music Project. 2:30.

Monday

Hotel Kenmore—
Dr. Dirk H. Van Der Stucken of Phillips Academy will speak before the New England Women's Club at Hotel Kenmore. 1.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Annual concert sponsored by the Musical Guild of Boston, presents Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Michael Power, pianist, in a joint recital. 8:30, Feb. 28.

Longy School of Music—
Program by Mlle. Germaine Arosa, diseuse; George Faulkner, accompanist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:10. March 1.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist. 8:15. March 1.

Women's City Club—
Concert by Isabel French and Hugues Cuenod. Open to Club members and guests. 8. March 1.

Sanders Theater—
Annual joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. Assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a group of soloists from Paris. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, conductor. 8:15. March 3.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra! Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30. March 4.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15. March 5.

Sanders Theater—
Third and last concert of the season for Juniors. Russell Ames Cook, conductor. 10:30 a. m. March 5.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

A Hindemith Festival in Miniature

The Arts in Boston

Paul Hindemith was honored yesterday by a miniature festival, in two parts, of his music. In the afternoon his Konzertmusik for string and brass instruments and his Kammermusik No. 5, for viola and chamber orchestra (with the composer as soloist), constituted the first half of the seventeenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This program, which was completed by the Brahms Second Symphony, will of course be repeated tonight in Symphony Hall. Last evening, with the assistance of Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, Mr. Hindemith played works of his own in Cambridge, under the auspices of the music department of Harvard College.

Much has been written of Hindemith and his music. He has so many sides that it is natural there should be many opinions of him. Here in Boston we have heard a number of his orchestral and chamber works, of which perhaps the "Mathis der Maler" Suite has made the strongest popular impression. We know his operas only by reputation. He is very prolific, and he has written much Gebrauchsmusik and occasional music. An example of the latter is the Konzertmusik which was played yesterday. This was written for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston orchestra. Heard again yesterday, it confirmed the impression that it was one of the most substantial compositions contributed to that celebration.

The Kammermusik No. 5, which yesterday had its first performance in Boston, is characteristic of several of its composer's facets. The first movement recalls the old story that he gets his rhythmic patterns from the clicking of the wheels of the railway trains on which he has ridden so much in the course of his concert tours. The slow movement reveals him in his neo-Wagnerian, early-Schönbergian, Romantic phase. The third and fourth movements introduce something of the humor which is said to characterize his stage works.

On the whole this concerto did not make as favorable an impression as the "Schwanendreher" Concerto heard last spring. This no doubt was due in part to the fact that the Kammermusik No. 5 depends upon the composer's melodic inspiration, which is not one of his strong points, whereas the "Schwanendreher" is based on folk melodies. Moreover, there are dull moments, repetitious moments, in the second and third movements, and there is a lack of unity in the whole composition. The parts are not clearly related. The last movement, a parody on the military march, is amusing, but does not comport with the other sections.

The Cambridge end of the festival developed into a progressive recital, like one of those dinner parties of some years ago, in which you ate soup at one house, fish at another and so on. The affair began in Sanders Theater, on a platform with lots of chairs but no piano. It was nearly 9 o'clock when Walter Piston announced that the piano was on the way, and that Mr. Hindemith meantime would play his Sonata for viola alone (op. 25, no. 1). He did so in his usual efficient manner, and then Mr. Piston confessed that the piano had not arrived, and invited the audience, or as much of it as could get in, to adjourn through the storm to Paine Hall to listen to the Third Piano Sonata and the Sonata for viola and piano. Many started on the trek. Others, including this reporter, departed for Boston instead.

L. A. S.

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

Angna Enters

Who Is Giving a Performance of Her Compositions in Dance Form on Monday Evening in Brattle Hall. She Is Shown Here in the Costume of Her "Pavana—Spain, Sixteenth Century"

Dances of Comment

The plucky Contemporary Dance Group staged another mid-winter recital at the Peabody Playhouse last night, bringing Blanche Evan, one of the younger New York dancers, over for a solo program.

Difficult as is a solo program to sustain, Miss Evan held her banner fairly well aloft. A former pupil of Bird Larson, Martha Graham and Hanya Holm, and more recently of Ella Dagonova in ballet, she has technical range, a sturdy command of her body as instrument, and an understanding, if not complete realization, of the dance as medium of expression.

Charged with enthusiasm for using her art to good purpose, she is sometimes able to project her idea, through symbology, through pantomine, or through movement. And sometimes not. Though no single dance on the program could have been over four minutes long, there were quarter minutes that seemed like quarter hours, when the dance got lost in its own maze and the attention of the audience lost with it.

But there was no missing the point in the two brief caricatures—"On the Fence," with its employ of focus to emphasize indecisiveness, and the belligerent "Redder Than the Rose," striking out in all directions, and applying wild-Indian touches to paint the over-zealous radical.

"Nazi Dialogues" came through with a certain clarity, especially in the middle section, "He—in the Cell." One felt the tight walls pressing in, the strain to verge of madness and the relief that came with the tapping sound that brought recognition of the prisoner's unity with thousands of other sufferers.

"Slum Child" was even more moving—heart-felt when the child fancifully manipulated her skipping rope as the robe and jewels of a princess; heart-breaking when the spontaneous bursts of play were repeatedly throttled by fear and repression.

Miss Evan has grown considerably since her appearance here with the whilom New Dance League two years ago. Her "Into Action," given at that time, has been changed for the better, now donning a gas-mask (not that that makes the difference) and bristling with motion; though her "In Meekness," also changed, missed some of its former bite.

Herbert Haufreucht, composer for the modern dance, was well represented in the piano and sound accompaniments, which called also on a clarinet for "Nazi Dialogues" and spoken verse in "Spring Songs, 1938." Here the satire sours into sarcasm in the division which holds a languishing daughter of "the idle rich" up to ridicule.

In dances that were just dances, without comment or characterization, the opening "Greeting" (Moussorgsky) made a lively invitation to a dance program. But by the time the dancer reached "Native Rhythms" (Dohnányi) at the end, the spring necessary for this type of gay folk piece was gone from her performance.

M. L.

"The Goldwyn Follies"

"Well, well, well . . . Well met, m' good fella—or whatever you are. What did you say you were? Oh, a cricket . . . Get a load of this, Bergen, this fella says he's a cricket—a cricket on the hearth, eh what?

"Oh, not a cricket, a critic? Well, why didn't you say so? I thought he was a little large. And not enough legs. A film critic, eh? A reviewer of the cinema, a fawncier of the films, a fella who sleeps through the movies all day. Well, well, well. Mow me down!

"And what did you think of my new picture? You know, Charles McCarthy in 'The Goldwyn Follies,' starring Charles McCarthy, featuring Charles McCarthy, with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Zorina, Kenny Baker, Helen Jepson, Andrea Leeds, Phil Baker, Ella Logan, Bobby Clark, Jerome Cowan, the American Ballet, the Georgeous Goldwyn girls, Charles Kullmann and—speaking of Charleses—Charles McCarthy?

"How's that? You'd have liked it better if it had more McCarthy? Yes, in all modesty, that's what I thought too. More McCarthy and more gorgeous girls.

"I kinda liked the story myself. Ben Hecht helped me write it. You say you thought he wrote it as a joke on Sam Goldwyn? Tut, tut now, that isn't nice. No, we wrote it together, Ben and I. (Bergen kibitzed). It's all about a producer who doesn't seem to know what his 200,000,000 customers want. He happens to be in the woods on location one day when he overhears Andrea Leeds (she's the heroine, and a nice kid, too . . .) he hears her telling another girl what's the matter. So-o-o-o-o he hires her as 'Miss Humanity'—representing 200,000,000 constituents—to tell him when a thing should go in and when it should come out.

"Oh, you say you saw the picture? Well, what did you think of it? Don't you feel Technicolor does things for me? You think 200,000,000 (at least 150,000,000) people will nod approval, but there's too much production and not enough McCarthy. Right you are, my boy. Right you are!

"A discerning fella, eh Bergen?"

J. D. B.

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Servant Problem in America

(Continued from Page 9)

both employer and employee in their respective duties, is one suggestion which Fortune offers. To raise domestic service to the dignified level of, for example, the nursing profession, with the elimination of the social inferiority stigma, would, the surveyors believe, solve the difficulties of many housewives and at the same time divert into useful activity thousands of women at present unemployed.

Granting, however, that the class leveling might not be accomplished quickly, for even if employers were willing, many workers would not be ready to understand, Fortune states: "The first thing a housewife should do when hiring a servant is to determine the extent of her 'independence.' If she is an independent type—that type which is so often deplored—more adjustments should be made than if she is not. If her hours cannot be made shorter, they ought at least to be made regular; and irregularities should be compensated for by extra time off.

Need Suitable Quarters

"If you remember that many factories have to pay time-and-a-half, it will perhaps be easier to grant at least equal time off for overtime. Servants, too, should have a place in which they can be by themselves. When they are ordered to do something they should not be humiliated.

"Millions of orders are given every day in business without causing humiliation, and the chief difference lies in the tone of voice. One girl should not be required to do the work of more than one girl. Most important of all, every employee should know that in case of sickness or injury she would be taken care of; that 'care,' besides money, is something that she is getting for her work, just as in any well-run business.

"The more positively these things are agreed upon, the more effective they will be. Of Fortune subscribers 28 per cent expressed their willingness to sign an agreement with their employees. The percentage ought to be higher."

Boston Press Talks

Members of the press will discuss metropolitan newspapers for the Professional Women's Club on Tuesday evening. "The European Situation and the Press," will be discussed by Walter W. Cunningham, Assistant to the Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Henry Gillen, District Editor of the Boston Post, will speak on "The Editorial Appraisal of News," and Miss Elinor Hughes, Drama Editor of the Boston Herald, will touch on interesting phases of her own department. George C. Carens, sports editor of the Boston Transcript, will represent that publication, and Willard Delue, Promotion Manager of the Boston Globe, will discuss newspaper contests. William Michaelfelder of the Boston American has chosen the special feature page as his subject.

Reorganization, Not New Loans, Held Rail Need

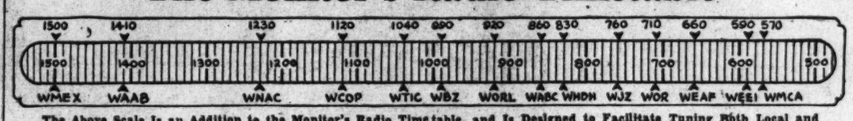
(Continued from Page 9)

RFC will not further help the railroads, in the Senator's opinion. Their financial situation has become so critical that only reorganization—bankruptcy proceedings—and a substantial reduction in bonded indebtedness can now be useful.

As for the 15 per cent increase in freight rates now before the ICC—Senator Wheeler declared that at best it would be only a stop-gap and would by no means be a solution. Such an increase, he said, would cause a decline in traffic and revenue and so would not yield the amount of revenue the railroads predict.

Senator Wheeler, while favoring consolidation of railroads, is against existing large holding companies and also against government ownership. There is a middle ground, he believes, where railroads can operate with a profit. But to attain this there must be complete reorganization, and especially so, he concludes, in the present attitude of railroad entrepreneurs toward such practices as are now condoned in holding company management, one of the chief causes for the difficulties of today.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	"Great Plays": "The	Sport matinee	Saturday Jam Session
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Birds," comedy by	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.	Aristophanes	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Great Plays"	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue":	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 San Jacinto tunnel:	News; speaker; male	"Musical Rendezvous":	Dinner concert	Sports reports
6:45 commentator	choir; chorus	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Top Hatters: orchestra	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	Sport commentator	Sports commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sport commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes": songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia Work-	Jack Meakin's Orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Barnstormers: orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 shop; dramatic sk.	Jack Meakin's Orchestra	trio; orchestra	soloists	Organ concert
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review":	"Four Aces": vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	rie; comedy; orchestra	soloist; chorus	"Four Aces": vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	News commentator	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	erick Stock, conductor;	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Pierre Andre, narra-	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	tor	"Rendezvous Rhythms"
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra; Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Chicago Symphony	"The World Dances"
10:45 Talk, Gov. Hurley	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Talk, Gov. Hurley	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	erick Stock, conductor	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30 "Ounce 'er Fun"	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Billy Brooks' Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Concert Hour	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties": Pianoleers
10:45 string ensemble	'Air conditioning"	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; vocalist	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	Noon Journal	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Vocalist	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Commentator	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Gems of Melody	Southernaires: Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Commentator	male quartet	prano; organist	Organist	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Curtain Calls"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	Orch.; Ernst Krenek,	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Pop concert	cond.; Henrietta Schu-	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	mann, pianist	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Foreign news	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Boris Morros String	Magic Key: Symphony	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Quartet	Orch.; Bruna Castagna,	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	contralto; Ania Dorf-	"Thatcher Colt Mister-	Commentator	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	man, pianist	ies": sketch	Commentator	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway": dra-	"Radio Newsreel": news	The First Offender":	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30 Orchestra, John	Franz Simons's Band	"Sunday Drivers":	Musical program	Irish Minstrels
3:45 Barbirolli, cond.	Frank Simons's Band	novelty program	"The Lamplighter"	Organ concert
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	"The Shadow": mystery	Network speaker	Portuguese Hour Anni-
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	versary
4:30 Orchestra, John	Jean Ellington, songs	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Studio speaker
4:45 Barbirolli, cond.	"Dog Heroes": sketch	The Lutheran Hour	tions: sketch	"Time to Sing"
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Clark Dennis, songs	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Variety Show; quartet;	"Hum and Strum":	George Jessel; guest	Vocalist; orchestra
6:15 my Grier's Orch.	orchestra	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	"News Testers"	Dramatic program
6:45 cal groups; comedy	News commentator	Popular variety	Charioteers: quartet	Dramatic program
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	"Paths of Prosperity":	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 ald; W. Evans; cr.	speakers	Baker; recorded music	Violin ensemble	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Oozie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	interview	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Dance music
8:00 "St. Louis Blues"	Dramatic sketch	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America": his-	"Friendly Singer"
8:15 "St. Louis Blues"	Dramatic sketch	Twins; D. Lamour;	torical drama	Dance Melodies
8:30 "Musical Gazette"	Ernest Gill's Orchestra;	John Carter; Edgar	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Organ recital
8:45 "Musical Gazette"	soloists	Bergen, ventriloquist	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Kirsten Flagstad,	Tyrone Power; Phyllis	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Hawaiian music	"Five Star Final"
9:15 sop.; symph. orch.;	Brooks; sketch	Round: soloists; orch	The Brown Sisters;	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Chorus; Sir E.	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	vocal trio	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 MacMillan, cond.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Commentator	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Rising Musical Stars":	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	chorus; guest; orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Impressions": Gene-	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines": comment	"Cheerio": talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch	vieve Rowe, soprano	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.	News commentator
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.	String ensemble; Ethel
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	"Musical Interlude"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Grenier
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Johnny Hamp's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm and Home news
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	"Variations"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poetry; organ	Alun Williams, songs
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Musical program	Lincoln Pelley, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pianist	"In the Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack nad Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Way Down East"	Comedy; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	World Traveler, talk	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Cottage Hawaiians"
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	Food talk	Music for the School	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "Meet the Stars"	tra; Guy Fraser Har-	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials: orchestra	Paul Joyce, songs
3:30 Street Scene	rison, conductor	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 C. Hector's music	Rochester Civic Orch.	"The Guiding Light"	School drama	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's music	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Paul Martin's music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Vocalists
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	"Kidoodlers"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	Carol Weymann, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Organ and piano
7:45 H. Shaw, songs	Barry McKinley, songs	Melody and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Dance music
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish":	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos	Studio speaker	"Down Memory Lane"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel": dra-	Margaret Speaks; cho-	New Haven Symphony	Message to motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	rus; orchestra	Orchestra concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: Sketch;	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	New Haven Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 Bette Davis, Joel	Charles O'Connell, con-	Molly"; Mills' Orch.	Orchestra concert	Music of the Masters
9:30 McCrea, in "For-	ductor; Lauritz Mel-	Phil Spitalny and His	New Haven Symphony	Amateur Hour
9:45 saking All Others"	chior; speaker	Girls; soloist	Orchestra concert	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only": Van	Henry Weber's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:45 dramatic sketch	Frances Perkins	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody: A.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; 'Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time certainly has a way of marching on, and changing a lot of things as it does. Let us explain. We mean we can just imagine what would have happened a few years ago if your mother had suggested that you go forth wearing a black coat all strewn up with tan buttons . . . until she could get to town to buy black ones. And if she'd even so much as mentioned teaming up a tan hat with the black coat, even in a whisper, we can imagine how your "sartorial sense" would have shrieked for recognition! Black and tan? Never! They just aren't worn, that's all; they don't go, they don't give each other a thing . . . well, they just don't belong.

But that was yesterday . . . today is another day and then some. For black and tan is a color combination the importance of which isn't to be slighted one bit. To be sure they call the tan either "Copper Spaniel" or "Paris Tan" . . . but it's still tan to some of us. Slattery's thought so much of it that they emphasized it in their Lily Daché window . . . showing La Daché's millinery. One mannequin stood right up before the milling mob on Tremont Street wearing a beautifully tailored spring coat. One of those fitted models. Four big buttons of this vivid Paris Tan plopped themselves right down on the front of the coat quite boldly. And all this was topped by nothing less than a Daché hat . . . sailor model if we remember correctly, of a shiny straw . . . which was also in Paris Tan. And then, tumbling down for miles around, in the true Daché fashion, were yards of veiling, which matched the hat! (Trust her to come out with it first, you can't buy even a foot of it in that color in town yet . . . we tried everywhere.)

♦♦♦

Rugs at Prices That Surprise You

We can usually tell when a thing is a good value . . . and that's why we sort of stood around and looked twice when we saw the $229 mark on a Sarouk rug that surely must have been a nine by twelve. The coloring, the design . . . everything was beyond the price we felt. So we did a bit of inquiring after we'd stumbled onto a couple other good buys, and found that there's quite an interesting story in back of the "why" of these prices at which Paine Furniture Company (that's where we were) at 81 Arlington Street is able to sell this collection. For there is a collection, it seems . . . which includes scatter rugs, Heres rugs, Kurdistans and a lot of other Oriental rugs which bear names we can neither remember nor decipher from our notes. Anyhow, it all simmers down to the fact that those in the market for Orientals might do well to look at Paine's.

♦♦♦

Those Tiny Little Shoulder Straps

We live and learn . . . oh, yes, we do! For not until Miss Lowe, of The Town Curiosity Shop, at 145 Tremont Street (third floor, but there's a very nice chauffeur-driven elevator!) told us, did we realize that there were a flock of people around to whom these tiny little narrow shoulder straps on slips are just one more thing to put up with! And she should be the woman who'd know . . . she has a way of getting down into things and finding out just what it is people want and what they'd like instead of this and that, if they could have their own way. So she has a special slip for women in this category . . . one that has the shoulder straps built right into the slip. Personally (though we wouldn't say for a fact, because our knowledge of the intricacies of the dressmaking world is a bit on the minus side) we'd say that they were cut right out with the slip, and they didn't look as if they'd cut into you, and they're not expensive, either.

♣♣♣

Marionettes Dangle on Bracelets

Candid Camera Thoughts: To those of you who have written in asking for the address of The Silver Bamboo, the new Chinese shop . . . . it's 164 Newbury. On the second floor, which is probably why you missed it when you tried looking it up without the number. Just when we thought they hadn't missed a thing in the way of charms for our bracelets . . . along comes Filene's with Tony Sarg's Marionettes, dancing along on little chains. All colored up, too. R. H. Stearns' has the Shur-Tite "Boston Bag," too. Goldsmith's "Bag of The Month," so to speak. After Gilchrist's Basement grand showing Wednesday morning, in which they offered merchandise bought up from shops that have the accent on fashion . . . we're going to keep watching them. Our only objection to special sales like this is the fact that the stores wait until the night before before letting you in on it! **Janet Treat**

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday Feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Feb. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 28

2:30 p. m.—WORL, (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Wave Programs

For Monday, Feb. 28

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.54meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"Humor with a Tang," sketch. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Program organized by Federation of Business and Professional Women; Folk Music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; 25.2m., 11.90meg.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Songs of the Seasons—Spring." GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Transmission to North America. OLR, 49.7m., 6.03meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Program of the Pan American Union. YVBRC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—"Scarecrows," play. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Berlin—10 p. m.—"Merry Musical Review." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

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Hard-Working Legislature Defeats Three Major Bills

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Senate defeat of teachers' oath repeal, Senate overturning of an adverse committee report on a bill to make women eligible for jury service, and House defeat of a proposed $16,000,000 State fund for local school aid constituted major legislation action on Beacon Hill this week.

Although the House and Senate held only informal sessions on Monday, the day before the holiday, both branches ground out considerable work during the rest of the week. The legislative week is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Vetoed, a bill requiring that 75 per cent of the labor on State Department of Public Works highway projects be hired from the district in which the project is located. The House overrode the veto.

Significance: The Governor contended the legislation would hamper the work of the Department. The out-of-Greater Boston Representatives, numerically in control of the House, overrode the veto to stop the practice of trucking workers from Boston over the entire State. They contended a major portion of the work should go to the unemployed in local highway districts.

The House

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on legislation establishing a $16,000,000 State fund to aid local schools.

Significance: The money would have been used to equalize educational opportunities throughout the State. However, proponents of the legislation offered no definite method of raising the necessary funds.

⁂

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill making records of the Unemployment Compensation Commission available to various relief agencies in Massachusetts.

Significance: The legislation gives the Commission discretionary power as to how much shall be given out and in what manner. The legislation was intended to eliminate dual unemployment benefits and welfare assistance.

⁂

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill granting to Boston policemen one day off in seven.

Significance: The men now have one day off in eight. If the new legislation is adopted, its operation would be deferred until approval of the Mayor and Council are obtained.

⁂

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to regulate installment plan buying of household furniture or to investigate conditions.

Significane: Little attention was paid to these bills which were opposed by household furnishing establishments.

⁂

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, adverse reports on legislation to require election of savings bank trustees from and by the depositors.

Significance: This annual proposal is held to be cumbersome and unworkable.

⁂

Action: Accepted adverse reports on legislation providing for life imprisonment as a mandatory penalty for degeneracy crimes.

Significance: The legislation was filed after a series of such crimes. But the Legislature considered the present laws sufficient protection.

⁂

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to abolish truant officers throughout the State.

Significance: Under the legislation school committees would be authorized to designate any teacher as an attendance officer. The House considered the bill an evasion of civil service rights, most truant officers being protected by civil service.

⁂

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to transfer the East Boston vehicular tunnel from the City of Boston to the Metropolitan District Commission.

Significance: Supporters of the proposal declared the expenses of the tunnel should be borne by the district or the State rather than by Boston alone inasmuch as it serves out-of-Boston traffic. The opponents, however, contended Boston wanted the tunnel, now it should continue to pay the expenses.

⁂

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation requiring couples seeking marriage certificates to submit to blood tests.

Significance: State Department of Public Health officials at a public hearing declared the tests were ineffective.

⁂

The Senate

Action: Killed legislation to repeal the teachers' oath law.

Significance: The backers had hoped to force Gov. Charles F. Hurley to repeat his 1937 veto in the present election year, so that they could fight his re-election with an effective weapon. However, the tie—vote in the Senate, which last year passed the repeal bill, distroyed these plans.

⁂

Action: Overturned an adverse report on a bill making women eligible for jury service.

Significance: This legislation, an annual proposal, has already been opposed in the House. Observers were undecided whether the Senate vote overturning the report was a genuine approval of the bill or merely a gesture to allow Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline to stage a real battle for the proposal.

⁂

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to establish a board of registration and regulation of motor vehicles.

Significance: The Senate considered lightly this bill which was aimed at Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

⁂

Action: Overturned an adverse committee report on a bill making life imprisonment a mandatory penalty for degeneracy crimes.

Significance: This legislation, considered extreme by many legislators, is not expected to receive final approval. The adverse report was previously accepted by the House.

⁂

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bills to abolish capital punishment for first degree murder or to provide life imprisonment as an alternate penalty.

Significance: Proponents of the legislation failed in their efforts to obtain a roll call vote in either branch of the Legislature. The members still consider capital punishment a better crime deterrent than life imprisonment.

⁂

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a $10,000,000 State fund for the operation of idle plants by unemployed under a State Board.

Significance: The Legislature considered this Socialist Party proposal one step toward Socialism in Massachusetts.

⁂

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill continuing to July 1, 1939, the opportunity for cities and towns to borrow money from the State for welfare and other expenses.

Significance: A $25,000,000 State fund is available for borrowing against tax titles to keep down tax rates.

⁂

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill suspending until April 30, 1939, the operation of the law prohibiting the labor of women in textile plants after 6 p. m.

Significance: The suspension period first started in 1933 to permit double shifts under the NRA to create employment. Massachusetts now wishes to r industry on a fair competitive basis with plants in other states allowing the two-shift system.

Boston Massacre Observance Set

A proclamation issued by Gov. Charles F. Hurley designates Saturday, March 5, as "a day for the proper observance of the anniversary of the Boston Massacre.

"I urge upon all our citizens," the Governor wrote, "a solemn contemplation of the significance of this historic event, and I recommend to our schools, particularly, that our children be reminded again of the story of our struggle for freedom in order that they may cherish the traditions of true Americanism."

For six years prior to the Declaration of Independence patriotic exercises were held in Massachusetts to pay tribute to the Negro, Crispus Attucks, and Patrick Carr, James Caldwell, Samuel Gray and Samuel Maverick, who were killed in the massacre, which contributed considerably to the movement for independence. After 1776, the observance was merged with the Independence Day celebration until, in 1932, the Great and General Court of Massachusetts decreed the separate observance should be revived.

Bill on Charers' Pay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, urged the Senate Post Office Committee Feb. 24 to approve a bill increasing wages of charmen and women 5 cents an hour. "I believe this is a modest amount for a group of citizens greatly in need." Senator Lodge wrote to Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee. The bill, introduced by Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island), has been passed by the House.

half-hite heels

Down comes the town off its spikes. For all-day dashing this new heel is grand!

COSSACK: in Black, Blue and Brown Calf.

$8.75

WALK-OVER

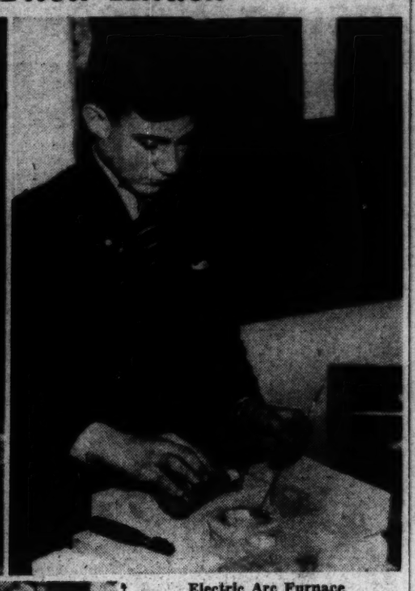
170 Tremont St. and 378 Washington St. BOSTON

Young Ben Franklins Display Their Knack

By a Staff Photographer.

Printing Press

Improvised by Frank Jaworski



Electric Arc Furnace

With Which Sumner Lieberman Produces Glass

Making Use of Trees

Upper—Yvonne Pelletier Taking Hand in Maple Sugar Process. Lower—Exhibit by Lawrence Mezoff Shows How Forests Prevent Soil Erosion

Governor Aiken As 'Man of Hour' In U. S. Politics

(Continued from Page 9)

comes by them as the result of 45 years of living and working in the Green Mountain State.

His story is now fairly familiar to New Englanders. That he was born in Dummerston, Vt., 45 years ago. That as a boy he took over-long to bring home the cows because he loved to roam the fields with his dog Shep and look at the wild flowers. How as a young man he borrowed $100 to start raising raspberries. How he failed to sell enough berries to show a profit, so started selling his plants. How the demand for the plants grew so large he suddenly found himself in the nursery business. How his continued love for wild flowers caused him to experiment with growing them. How others bought plants from him and sought information. How he finally found himself selling seeds and plants to all parts of the nation. How inquiries mounted from garden groups and others until he wrote a book that established his as an authority on wild flowers.

Strangely enough, it was this interest in wild flowers, coupled with activity in Boy Scout and other community work in his home of Putney, which launched George Aiken in politics. He was invited to address various women's groups in Vermont on the subject of wild flowers and gardens. In his lectures he interpolated comment, often in the Will Rogers strain, on current political affairs. Since it breathed the essence of George Aiken and, consequently, of the Vermont earth, the comments appealed to the Vermonters.

In 1930 they sent him to the State House of Representatives, and returned him in 1932. In 1933 his colleagues chose him Speaker. In 1935 he gave an exhibition of surprising political strength in the State and was elected Lieutenant Governor. The next step followed in 1936 when he was chosen Governor.

Politically Promising

Today his political future in the State is promising. While it is Vermont tradition not to change the Congressional representation until a Representative or Senator voluntarily gives up the post, Governor Aiken, according to local political observers, can remain in the Gubernatorial chair until a vacancy in Washington opens.

He has proved himself to be a popular Governor. State House observers report that he has interviewed more labor delegations than any previous Governor, that he has made more speeches before more small groups in all parts of the State than any previous Governor.

In Vermont, the usual meeting place in the small towns is a church, and the Governor is at home in all of them, although not a church member. He is everywhere regarded as a deeply religious man. This is not because he quotes Scripture, he hardly ever does, nor because he does not indulge in profanity, tobacco or alcohol. As one Vermonter explained it, the people just seem to recognize that a man who loves wild flowers, has spent his life in the fields and who moves in an aura of personal, unruffled peace that allows plenty of room for other people's ideas as well as his own, and who is at once grateful for the blessings that have flowed his way and humble in his conception of his own efforts must be fundamentally close to the "Giver of every good gift."

Keeps Feet on Ground

For the moment, Governor Aiken has no plans that might project him further into the national arena. He has been invited to make several speeches in various parts of the country, but has not accepted any to date. For one thing, he explains, he has plenty to do in Vermont; for another, he is not a wealthy man. Trips to distant cities cost money.

Finally, George Aiken has his feet on the ground. What he can give his country, his State and his party right now he is willing to give freely; but he is the last to build a castle of dreams on the flimsy foundation of political speculations.

Even a Vermont farmer might be expected to have been a little awed by the New York Lincoln Day audience and its surroundings. But George Aiken confesses with a shy smile that he personally is glad he slipped away long enough to see most of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

"It's the big show of the year," he explains.

Inventive Talent Put on Display At Youths' Fair

A printing press contrived from an old clothes wringer, curtain rods, scrap lumber and a second-hand reducing-machine motor, was among the specimens of ingenuity shown at the fourth annual Natural Science Fair, which opened free to the public today in the Elizabeth Peabody House, and closes Sunday night. The press, built at a total cost of less than $1, by Frank Jaworski of the West End, actually worked and printed souvenirs for distribution to visitors.

More than 2000 persons, including parents, teachers, and social service workers from all over New England, were expected to view the devices set up by the 150 boys and girls who belong to the organization's various clubs.

Under H. Henry Platt, Director of Junior Education, exhibits have been built to explain how forests prevent erosion, how birds are useful to mankind, and how the Boston Basin and the Boulder Dam were evolved. Demonstrations of the electrolysis of water are made, the stories of rayon, corn, coal, and sulphur are told, and common industrial processes are illustrated.

An interesting item was an electric arc furnace for making glass, by which Sumner Lieberman shows how glass is made from silica and sodium carbonate. With his home-made oven of old fire-bricks and carbon pencils, the boy is said to have produced a temperature as high as 2000 degrees Fahrenheit.

One section dealt with the derivatives of coal, wood, and rubber, indicating how they are made; another with bird-life, depicting it as it goes on in the woods, on the marshes, and at the seashore.

Proudest boys at the fair were a group who received permission from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make fingerprints for the department's non-criminal section. The boys received instructions from Government agents, and they have been assured that their prints will be filed at headquarters.

Ages of exhibitors ranged from eight to 18. According to Mr. Platt, the young folks belong to one or more of 15 different clubs in chemistry, nature study, astronomy, electricity, or geology; and they discover for themselves the various sides of their subjects. In nature study, for instance, they are taught to conserve natural resources, and they learn to take pictures of flowers rather than pick them. In the natural science clubs, members make monthly visits to industrial plants, to see at firsthand how the things with which they have experimented are used in business.

Heads St. Paul's School

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—Henry C. Kittredge, son of George Lyman Kittredge, retired Harvard University authority on Shakespeare, has become acting Rector of St. Paul's School to fill the vacancy created by the passing of the Rev. Samuel Smith Drury.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Plain home by a man who, she said, wanted a Worcester friend to get the food and produce contract for the Boston State Hospital and attacked the doctor when he refused to agree.

Further disclosures added that on the following day, May 20, the doctor said he had been struck on the head with a roll of papers when he called at the State House executive offices.

In the absence of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Assistant Secretary William V. Gormley issued the following statement:

"The Governor has no knowledge, or ever had any knowledge, of Dr. Williams being struck with a roll of papers in the executive offices. During the times he (Dr. Williams) has been here he was treated in a courteous and businesslike manner. At no time during his illness has this office ever bothered or molested him in any way. The Governor has always been solicitous of his recovery. His Excellency is glad to learn that Dr. Williams is on the road to recovery at the present time.

"His Excellency knows nothing of the alleged assault which is purported to have happened on the front porch of Dr. Williams' Jamaica Plain home. In fairness to all, the Governor feels Dr. Williams should name the man who assaulted him."

Hopkins Named To City Post

Robert H. Hopkins, Boston attorney, was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston today, it was announced by Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr. He will replace Joseph T. Brennan, who is resigning to re-enter private practice.

Mr. Hopkins will be one of three new Assistant Corporation Counsels to take office next month. It has not been decided who the other two appointees will be and Mr. Parkman has not indicated what other members of his staff plan to re-enter private practice.

Mr. Brennan yesterday brought Mr. Hopkins to City Hall and introduced him to various Department heads. This gesture was regarded by City officials as a gracious move and one that should be more generally adopted at City Hall. Mr. Brennan played a prominent role in the Codman Hill investigation by the Finance Commission last summer when he acted as counsel for Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Review of the Week: City of Boston and State

(Continued from Page 9)

bulbs from 1,500 to 1,000 candle power. By this simple procedure, completely overlooked by his predecessors, the Mayor plainly revealed the ends to which he will go to bring relief to a tax-burdened city.

Gas rate hearings at the State House, affecting some 200,000 consumers of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in Greater Boston, focused on the presentation of facts by Company officials, but brought no further indication as to which way the winds were blowing, either toward or away from higher rates.

Meanwhile, the prize news package of the week was a bulletin presented to the Mayor by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau proposing definite means of saving Boston taxpayers $1,000,000 a year. And Mayor Tobin's yen for economy convinces the Bureau that careful consideration will be given to its advice to simplify the transfer of city employees from one department to another, to set up a central personnel management, to provide for seasonal exchanges of personnel between departments and to hire no new workers.

Tax abatements also got into the news this week with Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., climbing Beacon Hill to put the city definitely behind a measure requiring full payment of taxes pending claims for tax abatements. Present procedure allows a taxpayer to withhold payments until abatements are settled, which often means months and sometimes years of waiting by the City Treasurer.

Mr. Parkman condemned the practice as a "racket" enabling taxpayers to withhold payments to the city simply by putting in a claim for abatements.

Shipping

Heavy Ocean Gales Harass Ships, But Harbor Sees Signs of Spring

With heavy gales raging in the North Atlantic during the week, several ships experienced difficulties of one kind or another. Most serious was the plight of the Azalea City which wallowed for seven days in mountainous seas after dropping its propellor 300 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. After waiting all week for the arrival of a tug from New York City, the vessel on Thursday began the week-long journey to a Boston drydock at the end of a line attached to the Coast Guard cutter Chelan. Yesterday the tug finally met it and took over the towing job.

⁂

Wool Dispute Settled

Glad news was received by local longshoremen and Port interests who had been faced by the melancholy prospect of losing 40,000 tons of wool cargo from the West Coast as an indirect result of Harry Bridges' efforts to unionize the shearers in the Northwestern States. Word was received that Pacific longshoremen have abandoned the idea of refusing to handle wool in bags not bearing a union label.

The result of their earlier decision would have been to compel producers to ship the wool by train—at nearly double the freight charges—so depriving many Boston longshoremen of about five months' work.

⁂

Spring Coming

Signs of coming spring began to multiply in the Harbor. With the Boston-New York line summer boats already being spruced up to resume service next week—the earliest date in years—so as to relieve the Acadia and St. John for Bermuda cruises, the Town of Hull of the Nantasket line sailed up from its winter moorings at Hull for pre-season overhauling.

⁂

Service to Baltimore

The 75-year-old ocean service operated by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company between Boston and Baltimore, which an announcement a fortnight ago said had been abandoned, was re-opened during the week. A new announcement stated that "an agreement mutually satisfactory to the union, the men and company" had been reached.

Miscellaneous

Dr. Conant Attacks Examinations; Worcester Gets Change in Mayors

A college president this week attacked the present system of examinations in American colleges. Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, declared that a system should be adopted whereby a student's potentialities as a successful citizen should be judged rather than only his intellectual capacity.

⁂

Bennett Plurality

Last November Worcester, Mass. "elected" a Democratic Mayor, John S. Sullivan. By May 1, when legal red tape is ended, the City will have a Republican Mayor, William A. Bennett. After three months of counting and re-counting, the Superior Court in a report filed this week declared that Mr. Bennett received a plurality of 92 votes.

⁂

Co-operatives

Widespread growth among all faiths in nine years of the consumer co-operative movement in Canada and the United States was reported at the three-day inter-faith conference on consumers' co-operatives this week in Boston.

Demand for Court Reforms Gains Impetus in Bay State

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Agitation for revision of Massachusetts' judiciary continued this week with the report of the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary recommending changes in district courts after several months of studying that branch.

Adoption of proposals providing for a central control of the lower courts with assignment of justices to hear cases in accordance with Superior Court procedure; increased salaries for justices provided they refrain from private practice, and gradual elevation of all present special justices to full-time judgeships resulting in ultimate abolition of the "special" rank, are recommended by the committee.

Similar proposals to improve the efficiency of the Commonwealth's courts are contained in reports issued during the past six weeks by a committee of the Boston Bar Association and the Massachusetts Judicial Council.

Criticism Mounts

Dissatisfaction and criticism of Massachusetts procedure, which allows years to pass before the end of a case is in sight, have increased in recent years.

In the same proportion has dissatisfaction with appointments and with methods of appointing judges become apparent. Lawyers charge the Chief Executives in recent years have failed to show good faith by consulting with the Bar, or its committee.

Members of the Massachusetts Bar are watching with the interest the outcome of the attempt of the Michigan association to amend that State's Constitution to permit appointment of Supreme Court judges by a commission of nine men composed of three lawyers, three judges and three laymen.

It is also suggested that the Bay State study Michigan procedure which has increased efficiency of court administration since 1929, when courts were 45 months behind, until the past year when cases took only nine months.

Curley Surprise Move

Boston's suit against its former Mayor, James M. Curley, and his co-defendant, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, continued as a news highlight this week with the disclosures of two witnesses brought forward by defense attorneys in a surprise move for a new trial.

Affidavits by the witnesses say that Frederick H. Graves, main witness in the City's case, attempted to purchase property while having is his possession "an envelope which he said cohtained $30,000," and also tried to pay a $100 bill with a $1,000 banknote.

The defense intends to show, it is believed, that the $30,000 supposedly turned over by Mr. Graves to Dr. Santosuosso for Mr. Curley was still in Mr. Graves' possession several days after the alleged payment to the attorney.

The former Governor and Dr. Santosuosso were found to have "corruptly accepted" $50,000 in settlement of a water-damage suit brought against the City during Mr. Curley's term as Mayor, by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court. The Court ordered the defendants to pay the City $50,000 plus interest.

Judge Fosdick continued the hearing on the motion for retrial until March 9.

⁂

Warning to Fliers

Red lights twinkling atop the tower of the new Suffolk County Court House, seen and commented on by nearly all Bostonians during the past month, are not smoldering embers of another fire, according to Roy A. Kelheur, Secretary of the Court house Commission.

The Secretary explains the lights are merely two lanterns posted on the derrick beam as a warning to low-flying aviators.

Two bills, now before the State Legislature, which affect the personnel of the Superior Court clerical staff, are stirring considerable comment in Courthouse circles.

One bill gives John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Superior Civil Court, power to appoint assistant clerks pro tempore or for one year, a power, he points out, possessed by Superior Court clerks in other counties by the Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court for Criminal Business.

Charges that appointments would become political footballs, or that the bill usurps the prerogative of the Superior Court justices to appoint the clerks of the trial sessions, are denied by Mr. Connolly. All appointments, he said, would be subject to removal by the Court as well as the Clerk, and subject to the approval of the County Budget Commissioner.

The other bill would give the Clerk the power, in an emergency or as public need demanded, to designate employees as deputy assistant clerks of the court with authority to administer oaths.

Donald B. McCammond

Women to Hear Tobin and Cahill

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, will be the principal speakers at a meeting for consideration of current problems of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Feb. 28.

Mayor Tobin will speak on "Plans for the City of Boston," and "Comments on State Legislation" will be given by Speaker Cahill.

Reduction Asked In Winthrop Fare

Charging that fares asked by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad are "excessive and unreasonable," 39 residents of Winthrop yesterday petitioned the State Public Utilities Commission for a hearing with a view to bringing about a reduction in rates. The Commission has not set a date.

Bay State Laws Declared Bar To U. S. Slum Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Representative McCormack (D-Mass.) states that the U. S. Housing Authority would not advance any funds for Massachusetts slum-clearing projects until the State Legislature changed a law prohibiting tax exemptions.

He said Nathan Straus, Administrator of the Authority, informed him that none of the $11,270,000 already tentatively designated for Massachusetts would be paid until the General Court permitted cities and towns to pay part of the annual subsidy through tax exemptions.

Representative McCormack said a bill pending in the Legislature would enable local Housing Authorities to comply with provisions of the Federal slum-clearance program.

It would authorize localities to pay their share of annual subsidies by exempting the projects from taxation.

A total of $9,000,000 has been set aside for three Boston housing projects and $2,700,000 for a Lowell ing Authority was considering sev- project. Mr. Straus said the House- ral other Massachusetts projects, but that until the legislation was passed they would not comply with the provisions to get actual cash.

Amusements

BOSTON

His First Full Length Feature!

WALT DISNEY'S Snow White and the SEVEN DWARFS

On Stage "Rhapsody in Rhythm"

KEITH MEMORIAL

©W.D.P.

3rd Big Week

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

Samuel Goldwyn presents GOLDWYN FOLLIES IN TECHNICOLOR With Imposing All-Star Cast

A. H. Handley presents TED SHAWN and his Ensemble of Men Dancers JOHN HANCOCK HALL, BOSTON (90 St. James Ave.

Matinee at 2:30, Evenings at 8:15 THREE PERFORMANCES—Fri. Eve., March 11th (Benefit Radcliffe Scholarship Fund), Sat. Afternoon and Evening, March 12th. Tickets 50c to $2.50, plus tax, now on sale at A. H. Handley, 162 Boylston St., Boston.

SOUTH STATION

Ice Ballet 2 COLOR CARTOONS

STRAND 175 HUNTINGTON AVE. COM. 4000

Showing Through Tuesday "Merry-Go-Round of 1938" with M. Auer, Alice Brady "It's Love I'm After" with Bette Davis, Leslie Howard

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

JORDAN HALL, SUNDAY, 8:15 WPA Federal Music Project Presents FRITZ FALL of "Volksoper," Vienna, Guest Conductor The STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 25c WOLFGANG REBNER Guest Pianist 40c

EXETER ST. THEATRE

Showing through Wednesday Carole Lombard and Fredric March "NOTHING SACRED" Peter Lorre and Jane Regan "THANK YOU, MR. MOTO"

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

Mon., Tues., Wed. E. Powell—N. Eddy in Roselie J. Barrymore in Night Club Scandal

Thurs., Fri., Sat. E. Whitney—J. Downs Thrill of a Lifetime Also John Litel in Missing Witnesses

NEW YORK CITY

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE

ED WYNN in the New Musical Hit HOORAY FOR WHAT!

N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Balc. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. Orch., $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Next Mat. Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

JOHN GOLDEN presents GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40 No. Mon. Perf. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. and Sat. No Perf. Mondays 5TH MONTH! Most discussed play on N. Y. "I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT."—Gertrude Lawrence.

Many Mansions

Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL 48th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-6337. Evgs. 8:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents THE STAR-WAGON

A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales. (est.) 300,000
Previous day 307,070
1938 volume to date 37,806,985
1937 volume to date 107,927,400

Stock Leaders Drift Unevenly In Slow Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Stock market leaders drifted in varying directions today in a typically slow-motion Saturday session.

Trading forces displayed little disposition to step out very far in either direction in view of possible happenings at home and abroad over the week end. As the proceedings edged into the second hour small gains and losses were about evenly divided.

Goodrich Lower

Goodrich dropped following publication of its 1937 statement disclosing a loss of more than $800,000, compared with a profit of better than $7,000,000 in the preceding year.

International Telephone moved up on earnings improvement and expectations the war in Spain may be settled. The company has large interests in that country. Armour of Illinois slipped to a new low for the year as dividend action on the common and preferred issues was deferred.

Moderately higher were International Harvester, Dome, Alaska Juneau, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, International Paper, Standard Oil of N. J., Great Northern, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Unchanged to off a shade were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Anaconda, Johns-Manville, and Oliver Farm.

Foreign Bonds Strong

A strong forward movement in a group of foreign dollar bonds contrasted with narrow price changes in domestic corporate and Government issues today.

Gradual untangling of the international political and economic snarls that have recently been depressing influences on a large number of foreign obligations was said in bond circles to have brought good demand from both speculative and investment quarters.

The city of Tokyo 5½s had advanced more than 4 points at the start of the final hour and gains of 1 to 2 or more were shown by Prague 7½s, Rhine Ruhr 6s, Austrian 7s, French 7s and Argentine 4s.

Domestic bonds idled in a narrow range. Fractional gains were posted by American Telephone 3¼s, Columbia Gas 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, North American 5s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Losing a little ground were Goodyear 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Santa Fe 4s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet. Treasury 3¾s of 1943, the most active issue, gained 6-32 of a point. Other loans showed only negligible changes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—A small group of industrial shares moved upward in the curb market today but the general run of issues did little either way.

Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass each gained around 2 points and nearly that much was added by Draper Corp., and Todd Shipyards. Fractional improvement was shown by Lake Shore Mines and Creole Petroleum.

Losing fractionally were American Cyanamid "B" and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore. Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson were unchanged.

Commodity Buying Policy Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recommendations as to purchasing policy for various important commodities have been made by the Standard Statistics Company as follows:

1. Advance purchases should be justified at present levels for hides, rubber, tin.

2. Future requirements should be covered on price weakness in the case of linseed oil, rubber.

3. Advance purchases should be postponed for anthracite coal, barley, bituminous coal, burlap, butter, cement, cheese, cocoa, coffee, copper, corn, cotton cottonseed oil, eggs, flour, fuel oil, gasoline, lard, lead, lubricating oil, lumber, oats, paper, paraffin, pig iron, rosin, rye, scrap steel, silk, silver, steel, sugar, tallow, turpentine, wheat, wool, zinc.

Goadby & Co. Announces Plan to Absorb Loew & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made of the plans of W. H. Goadby & Co. to absorb the firm of Loew & Co. and move to the offices of the latter at 2 Wall Street on April 1. The business of the two firms will be continued under the name of W. H. Goadby & Co.

Goadby & Co., one of the oldest houses on the New York Stock Exchange, was formed in 1876 by William H. Goadby, who remained the head of the firm until 1922. He was succeeded by Courtlandt D. Barnes, the present senior partner, who joined the firm in 1912.

Loew & Co. was formed in 1915 by William Goadby, a nephew and namesake of the late William H. Goadby. It was Mr. Loew's decision to retire from active business that led to the move.

Says Strong Main Trunk Lines Necessary to Monon

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Oliver vice-president of the Southern Railway, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway "could not exist" without affiliation with strong main trunk lines.

Mr. Oliver testified in the reorganization proceedings of the C. I. & L., known as the Monon, a 479-mile line from Louisville, Ky., to Chicago.

The Southern and the Louisville and Nashville control the road through stock ownership.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	39½	39½	39½	
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	3	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	1	10	10	10	
20¼	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 23
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	4	21½	21⅜	21½	Feb 24
3	1⅛	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	Feb 25
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅝
1⅛	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	
13⅝	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.80a)	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	2	1½	1½	1½	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Feb 24
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf($30ww	10	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17¼	12	Alleghany pf($40ww	6	14	14	14	Feb 25
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	16	16	Feb 24
21⅝	18½	Allegheny Steel	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 25
170½	154½	Al Chem&Dye(6a)	4	171	171	171	+1
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 23
14⅝	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Feb 25
9⅝	6½	Allied Strs	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	13	46	44⅝	45	
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 25
3⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 1[illegible]
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	71	70½	70½	+ ½
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7⅝g)	2	63	62	63	Feb 2[illegible]
15⅝	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
42½	30½	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	1	40	40	40	Feb 25
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	90	90	90	— ⅝
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¾g)	3	25	25	25	— ½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	46	44	46	Feb 25
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	2	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 25
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
13⅝	10½	Am Com Alco (⅛g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
16⅝	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
4⅝	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4	4	4	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19¾	13	Am & F P $6 pf	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25¼	16⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	3	25	25	25	— ¼
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10½	10	10	— ½
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 24
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	Feb 24
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	36	36	
2	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
16½	15¼	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	7	23¼	23	23	+ ¾
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
14½	12⅝	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 25
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	18	35½	33¾	34¾	Feb 25
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93⅞k)	4	29	29	29	+ ½
14¼	11½	Am Rad&St S (.60)	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	6	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	— ½
56⅝	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	9	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Feb 25
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 24
34⅞	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	43	30½	30¼	30¼	
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	Feb 24
112⅝	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Feb 24
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 21
140⅝	137½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	139½	139	139	— ½
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64¾	64	64¾	Feb 25
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	3	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	+ ¼
139⅝	138⅝	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
13½	8⅝	Am Wat Wks	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
88	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Feb 23
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¼	Anaconda (¼e)	48	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
50	36	Ancon W & C	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
18	15⅛	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 25
19	13½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Feb 18
3⅛	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	29	29	29	— ¼
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—2⅝
6⅝	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	98	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅝
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	7	52	45	45	—14
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	5	34⅝	34	34⅝	Feb 25
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅝e)	7	7¼	7	7¼	Feb 25
5¼	3¼	Artloom Corp	12	4¼	4⅛	4½	Feb 25
8⅞	6⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	7½	7½	7½	— ½
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	48	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	67	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
27⅞	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¾
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	3	7	6¾	6¾	Feb 25
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
23¾	20	Atl Refining (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Feb 24
9⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	41	Feb 25
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	47	47	47	+4½
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	Feb 25
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 24
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
B							
10¾	7⅝	Bald Loco ct	15	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10½	7¾	Balt & Ohio	9	10⅝	10½	10¼	
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	— ⅜
19	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9	9	9	— ½
16⅝	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	*1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 25
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
96½	92½	Best Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	Feb 25
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
18¾	16⅝	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	40	40	40	Feb 24
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	21	59¾	59	59⅝	+ ⅜
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	16	15½	15¼	15¼	Feb 25
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	94	94	94	+ ½
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	3	24½	24	24½	+ ½
17½	12¼	Black & Decker	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1¼
14	11	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ½
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	27½	27½	27½	Feb 24
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	12½	12¼	12½	Feb 25
19⅝	17¼	Borden Co (1.60)	5	18¼	18	18¼	— ½
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	8	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
4⅝	3	Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 25
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	6	24	23⅝	23⅝	
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+1¼
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 25
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	31	31	31	Feb 25
21½	14½	Bklyn-Un Gas	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8¾	8½	8⅝	Feb 25
9⅝	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.30g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	15½	Bullard Co (½e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	7	31	30½	30⅝	
9⅝	7	Burling Mills (1)	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 24
8⅝	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	Feb 24
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	3	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	Feb 25
19⅝	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 24
C							
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	13½	Can Dry G Ale	11	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
8½	6⅝	Canad Pacific	5	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	Feb 25
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	17½	17	17½	Feb 25
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.25g)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 24
97½	78	Case (J I) Co (8g)	3	93¾	93	93	—2
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	12	49⅞	48	49¼	Feb 25
102⅞	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Feb 25
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
94	93	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
26½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Feb 25
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.36g)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Feb 25
4½	3½	Cent Foundry	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 25
11	9½	Cent R B N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 25
5⅛	4¼	CenturyRibM(.15e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 25
46½	38½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	3	41½	41½	41½	— ⅝
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
30½	27	Champ F&F (¼e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Feb 25
12⅝	7⅝	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38⅝	31½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	7	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
88	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
46½	37¼	Ches Corp (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 23
3⅝	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 3
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 25
4⅝	3	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Feb 25
1⅛	½	Chi Grt West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 25
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb 25
1	⅝	Chi St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	13	12⅝	12	12½	+ ½
33½	27	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
1⅛	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 25
2⅝	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 18
12⅝	9½	Chi Tell Cab (1⅝g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16⅝	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (¼e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
5½	3¾	Childs Co	1	4⅝	4½	4½	Feb 25
62½	46¼	Chrysler Corp	32	56⅝	55½	55½	— ½
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	2	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 25

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
41	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	2	40½	40½	40½	
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	15½	15	15½	[illegible]
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	122	122	122	— ½
89	86	Coca-Cola A (2)	8	88½	88½	88½	Feb 18
11⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm P	4	10⅛	8⅝	10	— ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm P pf (6)	3	91⅝	91½	91⅝	Feb 25
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
30	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	3	17½	17	17	— ½
22¾	17⅝	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	2	19	18⅝	19	Feb 25
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	*1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 25
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&E (.48g)	3	8½	8	8	— ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	Feb 25
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Feb 23
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	Feb 23
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	8	36¼	36	36	
88	86	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	8	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 21
10	7⅝	Coml Solvents (.60)	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2	1½	Comwlth & South	36	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1⅛k)	7	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
27⅝	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¾e)	9	23	23	23	+ ¼
8	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 23
19½	13¾	Consol Alrcr (½g)	9	16½	16½	16½	
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Feb 24
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (⅞e)	10	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	3	92⅝	92½	92½	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Feb 24
6⅞	5⅛	Consol Film pf (⅛g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 19
8¾	4½	Consol Laundries	8	5½	5	5⅛	Feb 23
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	36	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6	6	6	+ ⅝
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Consol'n Coal	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	18	18	18	Feb 10
86½	83⅞	Consol Ev pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	+ ½
16⅝	12⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	3	15¼	15⅛	15½	
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	1	15	15	15	
2⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 25
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	85	85	85	Feb 25
45⅝	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	Feb 25
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅝	27½	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	4	33	32¾	32¾	
16½	13½	Cont Oil (1¾g)	2	14	13¾	14

Business and Industry • **Exports of Nearly All Commodities Show Increase in January** • Commerce and Finance

Inflation Stocks Gain Favor With Investment Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Stock preferences have been greatly altered by the severe decline in business last year, the ninth annual survey of investment trust portfolios made by Frazier Jelke & Co. reveals. One of the most significant changes noted was the increase in popularity of securities affording a hedge against inflation, whereas companies which showed manufacturing cost increases lost caste.

A trend toward stocks of raw materials producers was indicated by the advance of International Nickel, Texas Corporation and Standard Oil of New Jersey to the first three places among 78 trusts whose portfolios were examined. Anaconda appeared for the first time and Socony regained a position in the select list of the 15 most popular. General Motors, which had held first position for four years, fell far back, while Chrysler sank to fifteenth from third place. United States Steel and du Pont dropped out, but Loew's came back after an absence of a year.

Focus on Fewer Companies

During the past year the definite trend away from cigarette stocks, foods, drugs, bank shares and utilities, noted in 1936, became more pronounced. Evidence of a concentration of investments in fewer and stronger companies appeared. Cash holdings were substantially larger than at the end of 1936.

Among the stocks which have gained in prominence during the last four years are: Anaconda, Deere, General Electric, Great Northern, Gulf Oil, Humble, International Harvester, International Nickel, Johns Manville, Loew's, Montgomery Ward, Pure Oil, Sears Roebuck, Texas Corporation and Westinghouse Electric.

Stocks which have lost ground include: American Tobacco, Borden, Bristol-Myers, B. M. T., Commercial Solvents, Corn Products, General Baking, General Mills, Hecker Products, Industrial Rayon, Liggett & Myers, Lorillard, National Biscuit, National Dairy Products, Pullman, Reynolds Tobacco and Standard Brands.

Utility Changes Notable

Changes in popularity since 1929 are most noticeable in utility issues. Consolidated Edison, Electric Bond & Share, and American Telephone, which led all other stocks eight years ago, no longer find representation in the select list, while Columbia Gas, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Pacific Gas & Electric, Public Service of New Jersey and American Can have dropped from ranking among the leaders.

Since 1929 only Union Carbide and American Gas & Electric have remained among the leaders in each of the eight years. Consolidated Edison, held by 39 of 58 trusts in 1929, was owned by only 19 of 78 at the end of 1937.

Number of Insured Loan Institutions Seen Doubled Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, whose mounting list of insured institutions now totals 1905 with assets of $1,700,000,000, expects to double that number within the next two years, according to Nugent Fallon, general manager.

Pointing out the corporation's influence in strengthening confidence in savings and loan institutions by protecting their share accounts up to $5000 each, Mr. Fallon expressed the hope that it would greatly aid the Administration's housing program.

Mr. Fallon reported that extension of insurance to 25 associations during January enabled the corporation to pass the 1900 mark. Of these associations, seven were federally-chartered and 18 state-chartered institutions.

Under the law, all Federal savings and loan institutions are required to insure their shares with the corporation. At present, 1320 Federal associations and 585 state-chartered institutions are insured. In these institutions are the savings of approximately 1,638,000 investors, scattered throughout every state in the Union except Delaware.

Bankers Take Over Bonds From the RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—Two banking groups, headed respectively by Brown, Harriman & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co., have been formed to take over from the RFC between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000 of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge bonds acquired by the RFC from the California Toll Bridge Authority, it has been disclosed.

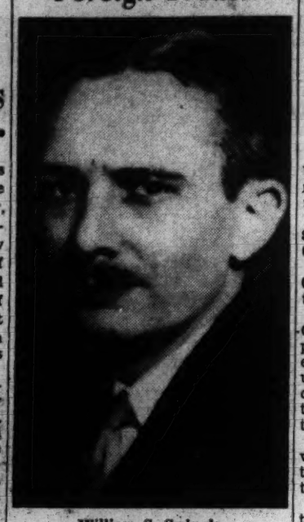
The bonds as they stand at present are 4½ per cent obligations maturing in 1968. It was understood a new series will be issued, based on the present issue as collateral and maturing serially as an appeal to a broader investment field.

It was understood the RFC will be ready to receive bids for the issue in about a week, after legal details are completed.

California Business Declines

SAN FRANCISCO—January business in California in terms of the 1923-25 average (equal to 100 in the index of the Wells Fargo Bank) dropped to a preliminary figure of 103.9, as against 105.7 in December, 110.9 in January, 1937, and 95.2 in January, 1936. Of the four factors of the index, comparing January with December and allowing for seasonal variation, freight carloadings held even, while department store sales, bank debits and industrial production declined, the latter only slightly.

Foreign Trader



William S. Swingle

Appointed Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. He is Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, a Member of the Advisory Committee of Exporters and Importers for the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., as Well as a Member of the Council on Inter-American Relations and the Joint Committee on Foreign Trade Action. Mr. Swingle Will Assume His New Position on April 1

Young Group Seen Losing Big Roads Under New Scheme

CLEVELAND (AP) — The prospect that Alleghany Corporation railroads now in reorganization might permanently slip from control of the group headed by Robert R. Young was brought into the open today by a conflict over Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Missouri Pacific is the last of the eight large carriers welded into the late Van Sweringen brothers' 30,000-mile rail network. Since 1933 it has been in reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal bankruptcy laws. Also under Federal District Courts' control are Erie and Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

For three years a Van Sweringen group, headed by William Wyer, secretary-treasurer of Missouri Pacific, has been working on a reorganization plan.

The plan has been submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. If approved soon, it would make Missouri Pacific the first to come out of Section 77.

Then Guy Thompson, trustee, refused to meet current expenses of the Cleveland group which is pushing the reorganization plan, Mr. Wyer said, and an appeal was sent to stockholders asking that they raise the money, estimated at about $25,000 a year.

The appeal, over the signature of G. A. Tomlinson, chairman of the MOP board, asked they contribute "not less than six cents per preferred share and two cents per common share."

"The reorganization plan does not mean that Alleghany Corp. would return to control," Mr. Wyer contended, and pointed to the brief which says:

"The indisputable fact is the plan will not vest any power of control in Alleghany. While the plan gives Alleghany a voice in selection of the operating management, its exercise of that voice is subject at all times to the absolute control of creditors."

Chairman Wheeler of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has attacked the reorganization proposal, contending it would continue Alleghany Corp. in control. Approximately one third the nation's railroad mileage is in receivership and Senator Wheeler recently said another third is on the verge of bankruptcy.

1937 U. S. Harvest Largest on Record

NEW YORK—The United States harvest for 1937 was the largest in the history of the nation, the Alexander Hamilton Institute reports. Total production of all crops last year was 40.8 per cent greater than the 1936 harvest which was curtailed by drought, and 56.3 per cent greater than the harvest in 1934. In 1934, however, the harvest was exceptionally small because of an even worse drought than in 1936 and because of the government's crop restriction program.

Last year's harvest exceeded the previous record high production in 1931 by 6.2 per cent. It was 12.1 per cent larger than the average annual output in the ten-year pre-drought period 1923-1932.

The fact that the United States is now experiencing a severe industrial recession despite the largest crop output on record affords new evidence that a bumper harvest does not assure prosperity.

American Can Co. Reports Increase in Net Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—American Can Company, and subsidiaries, reported net profit of $17,927,833 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, equal to $6.08 a share on the common stock after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred.

This compares with $17,226,845, or $5.80 a share on the common, in 1936.

H. A. Baker, president, said in his annual report:

"While some recession in business may be expected under present conditions, there is nothing to indicate that there is not a large field for future development in the container business."

The company showed a 9.9 per cent increase in net sales in 1937, over 1936, and Mr. Baker said this "has been very helpful in offsetting increased cost of manufacture."

January Exports Exceed Imports By $118,674,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States exported $118,674,000 more merchandise in January, 1938, than it imported.

Exports in January, 1938, totaled $289,437,000 compared with $222,665,000 in January, 1937.

January imports totaled $170,763,000 compared with $240,452,000 in that month a year ago.

In announcing these figures, the Commerce Department said that exports, including re-exports of foreign merchandise, were 9 per cent under December, 1937, but 30 per cent above January, 1937. The drop, the department said, was due partly to seasonal influences.

A few products, notably corn and wheat, were exported in substantially larger quantities in January than in December.

Exports of other commodities, particularly apples, canned fruit, fur skins, and petroleum products also showed an increase in value over December.

On the other hand, value of exports of leading commodities declined in January from December. These included leaf tobacco, raw cotton, wood pulp, lumber, iron and steel products, copper, electrical apparatus, metal-working machinery, motor trucks, passenger automobiles and aircraft.

Exports of nearly all principal commodities in January increased in value compared with that month a year ago. Total agricultural exports increased to $91,946,000 from $61,441,000 in January, 1937, with two-thids of the increase resulting from the recent expansion of grain shipments.

Exports of non-agricultural products increased to $194,191,000 in January from $157,623,000 in January, 1937.

Cotton cloth, petroleum and products, iron and steel-mill products, copper, industrial machinery, farm implements, automobiles, including parts and accessories, and aircraft were items showing substantial gains.

General imports which have declined almost continuously in value since March, 1937, contracted more in terms of dollars in January than in any month since November, 1930.

The value was 18 per cent less than in December, 1937, and 29 per cent less than in January, 1937. The January value was smaller than in any month since November, 1935.

Sugar, regulated by quota, was the only major commodity imported in larger quantity in January than in December.

"Very substantial decreases" in imports of grains, feeds, cocoa, unmanufactured wool, raw silk, nickel and tin accounted for nearly three-fifths of the decrease in the value of total imports from a year ago.

Private Utilities Seek Supreme Court Action Against TVA

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., (AP)—Eighteen privately owned utility companies, one ready to negotiate with the city of Knoxville for the sale of its properties, have joined in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to halt electric power activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A three-member federal court recently held at Chattanooga, Tenn., that the operations of the TVA were Constitutional.

Earlier an agreement was announced between the City of Knoxville and the Tennessee Public Service Company, one of the appellants, to negotiate the sale of its electric properties to the city.

The power companies filed a petition in District Federal Court for an appeal, along with a 60-page assignment of errors.

The citation of errors alleged the federal court failed to give the complainants a "full and fair" trial and refused either to hold the TVA act unconstitutional or hold that the primary purpose of TVA was generation of electricity, rather than flood and navigation.

The appeal will be filed with the Supreme Court within 60 days.

Automobile Output Drops Off in Week

DETROIT, (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., has estimated that the current week's output of the automobile factories would total 56,677 cars and trucks, compared with 59,100 last week and 115,360 this week a year ago.

The statement said reports of improving sales were coming from most sections of the country, both in new and used cars, adding that production "is on verge of a normal seasonal advance."

Butler Brothers Reports Decline in Net Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Earnings of Butler Brothers, large wholesale distributor of general merchandise, with executive headquarters in Chicago and distributing houses in New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas, and San Francisco, amounted to $1,673,389 during the past year, compared with $1,908,100 in 1936, according to the firm's annual report for 1937.

In 1936, however, the company had no preferred stock, and in the year 1937 paid out $412,000 in preferred dividends. After deducting preferred dividends in 1937, there was available to the common stock holders $1.12 per share as against $1.70 per share in the preceding year.

Sales volume in 1937 aggregated $64,633,689, as against $61,302,409 in 1936, the greatest part of the increase coming in the first six months of the year.

Cotton Provisions of Crop Control Disappoint Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Keen disappointment in the large-scale farming areas of the Southwest and only mild approval in the deep South is the immediate farmer reaction to the cotton provisions of the new crop control act.

Disappointment arises first from the discovery that severe acreage restrictions to be placed upon cotton production are likely to result in a crop of only about 11,000,000 bales or less, which at the prevailing price of 9c a pound or $45 a bale, would return a gross of some $400,000,000 below the crop of last season.

While cotton farmers, in accepting Government help in the form of last season's crop loans to insure them a minimum of 12c a pound, agreed to comply with Federal crop limitations in 1938, they at the time evidently had not anticipated the consequences. Besides, there were about $200,000,000 in soil conservation payments to cotton farmers during 1937. These will be cut to $100,000,000 under the new act.

Instead of a grand total cotton income of more than $1,000,000,000 received for the 18,746,000-bales crop of last year, the outlook for an 11,000,000-bale crop is for perhaps $600,000,000, including benefit payments.

Want Regimentation

Most cotton farmers want Federal crop control because they have come to distrust one another in voluntary crop reduction or acreage cutting. However, they had hoped from the start of the AAA adjustment program in 1933 that these efforts would lead to parity price for their product—16c a pound. Instead of parity these farmers received barely 9c. They are farther from parity than at any time since 1933.

The huge foreign cotton crop of between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 bales, together with the record American crop of not far from 19,000,000 bales, constitutes an all-time high fully 6,500,000 bales greater than the entire world's consumption. Rising cotton prices are unlikely in the face of such conditions.

The 1938 crop control act is likely to have a profound effect upon the Cotton Belt's agriculture in that it permits the sale of dairy products, beef, lamb and pork produced from feed and grain raised on land diverted from cotton culture under the crop curtailment program. Defeat of the McNary-Bolleau amendment to protect the dairy and meat interests of the Midwest and North is disturbing to farmers of the corn belt.

Look to New Fields

Southern farmers necessarily will turn to new sources of income in view of shrinking cotton returns. The South's long grazing and crop growing season, practically 9 months out of 12, has potentialities in competitive fields which may cost the farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois or Kansas dearly in the end. It is the old story of what happens when long established practices or policies are disturbed. Crop control, as farmers are coming to see it, means a gradual dislocation of farm enterprises in an effort to effect readjustments.

The biggest single constructive provision in the new crop control act is one largely overlooked, namely, a $1,000,000 cotton research laboratory which would seek new uses for cotton, from lint to seed, and extend existing uses. A group of Texans succeeded in getting this amendment into the 1938 measure in an effort to save the cotton industry for a State which in the past has had to export 90 per cent of all the cotton it grew, usually one-third of the nation's entire cotton crop.

An additional $1,000,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Commerce to promote new discoveries in the field of cotton and bring the results before industries. Southern cotton experts believe that such a laboratory and sufficient working funds should have been created a dozen years ago when cotton first began to encounter a series of problems from which it has not recovered.

Scientific Help Needed

Without scientific help it appears that cotton production in such a State as Texas is on the way out, because the southeastern states annually raise all the cotton, and of the right quality, which the American cotton mills require. Without recovery of foreign markets or new uses for cotton the crop of Texas and other parts of the southwest would be mostly surplus with no assurance of regular market outlets.

Rapid expansion of irrigated cotton areas in California, Arizona and New Mexico, producing last season a record crop of 1,500,000 bales in regions for years considered out of the proved cotton belt, constitutes a new threat to dry-land cotton regions.

Scientific use of water assures uniformity of staple and generally higher spinning utility than cotton grown under rain conditions. From the foregoing it may be seen what epochal events are shaping in the Cotton Belt, result of policies adopted by the American government as to acreage and crop curtailment, economic nationalism, lack of dollar exchange on the part of foreign countries which once were our best customers, and trade-hampering tariffs.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The latest unemployment return reports an increase in unemployment of 162,000 to a total of 1,828,000 on January 17 compared with the count on December 13. This is less than the average seasonal increase for the time of the year, a comment which is being offered by way of consolation for the fact that this is the fourth successive monthly increase in unemployment. Unemployment in January was 195,000 higher than for the same month of last year.

During January the bank returns indicated that the Bank of England was maintaining the credit base at an unusually high level, that apparently the Christmas time expansion in credit had not been contracted as is normally the case, and this was obviously capable of interpretation as a definite change in policy of the monetary authorities. It was suggested, as I reported in this column, that in order to stimulate the slowly declining level of business activity, the cheap money policy was to be extended.

Deduction Not Proved

Subsequent bank returns show that this deduction has not been substantiated. The expansion of bankers' deposits at the Bank of England has proved to be temporary, and instead of evidence of a new dose of cheap money, it seems to have been merely a technical consequence of transactons involving the franc and the Exchange Equalization Account. The authorities have not yet given their official recognition to the business recession by invoking a new expansion of credit, which would be the first remedy acceptable to the British administration just as pump-priming seems to be the acceptable American remedy.

The January Clearing Bank averages show that the British banks are in an appreciably more liquid position than they were a month ago. Cash is higher than a month ago by £6,800,000; advances averaged some £13,700,000 less, due mainly to repayment of the French railway's sterling credit; discounts and call money are over £20,000,000 up on the December average. The average holding of investments was very slightly higher in January than in December.

In the middle of February the stock market was experiencing a renewed feeling. The Financial News index of 30 industrial shares was at its 1937 low of 93.1 (July 1, 1935, as 100) in November, and recovered to 98.5 in the first week of December. The German army changes put the level down to 91.7, and the January unemployment report depressed the index further to 90.7, a new low level for the present recession.

Market Is Sensitive

It is interesting to note how sensitive the stock market has become to prospects of trade depression. There are very few economists who anticipate that the present recession will become anything like as severe as the late great depression, yet the markets have seen a greater proportionate fall in equity prices since last year's peak than was recorded in the comparable period of the last depression.

There is no sign of any automatic aggravation of the present stock market relapse, such as occurs when large sales are made as predetermined selling limits are reached, or as collateral against loans shrinks below customary margin levels.

The market seems simply to have become much more sensitive, so that anticipated variations in the level of business activity generate much more violent fluctuations in stock market prices.

We have no Dow Jones theory here, but the market is behaving much as if everybody had his eyes on some such common rule; when father turns, they all turn.

The markets at present are discounting a much more severe depression than any observer seems to anticipate; but it is rather too much to hope that an effective reversal of the present downward trend of business would lead to a rapid revival of the equity markets.

Gold Being Hoarded

There is a strongly maintained demand for gold for hoarding in London from Continental centers, and evidence of distrust of the dollar. Both the Dutch and the Swiss authorities, for example, are now carrying large sterling balances.

There has been a revival of criticism of the banks for offering interest on foreign deposits out of line with the practice of other banking centers, many of which give no interest on foreign balances, whereas our banks pay 1 per cent or more.

Efforts are being made to have the Government make the banks come into line with foreign practice. The zeal of our banks to show ever increasing deposits attracts foreign money, which has to be insulated from our own credit system through gold purchases by our Exchange Account. The Account borrows its funds to hold the gold, and imposes a burden on the taxpayer who has to pay the cost of the borrowing. It certainly seems a little odd to pay foreigners to hold funds here which are an embarrassment and a financial burden to us.

Reports of company profits continue to show improvement, since current reports refer to profits earned in time past, and the effects of the present recession will not be reflected in reported results for some time to come.

The Economist analysis of total profits reported by 549 companies in the fourth quarter of last year shows an increase compared with the previous year of 20.2 per cent. The ratio of profits to capital was 13.2 per cent for the period reported on in the last quarter of 1937 compared with 10.6 per cent for the corresponding period of 1936. And similar analysis of 107 company reports made during January, 1938, shows an increase in net profits over the year of 19.9 per cent.

Since the desire of British companies to carry forward, or reinvest, a large part of their earnings is not hamstrung by any discriminatory tax on undistributed earnings, the proportion of total profits of the 549 companies referred to above which was retained in the business rose to 32.7 per cent, compared with 29.0 per cent for the period reported on in 1936, 25.8 per cent for 1935, 20.5 per cent for 1934, and 12.3 per cent for 1933.

Retail Business Drops 3 to 8 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Background of important developments in the retail trade during the past week was lacking and even the sidewise movement of trade encountered difficulties in avoiding a retrogressive trend, says the weekly retail review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Lag in sales, however, was attributed mainly to the rapid fluctuations in weather, few parts of the country escaping the changes in the sweep between the extremes.

"Winter apparel," says the report, "was well cleared in sections where cold and snow predominated. Women's spring coats, checked tweed suits, dresses, hosiery, gabardine shoes, infants' wear, and wash goods were among the most active items. While men's suits moved well, the call for furnishings diminished; students' clothing was in strong demand. February promotions of furniture and housewares were better patronized than when launched. Except for the slump at some industrial centers, dollar volume of grocery sales was about even with last year's.

Gains in Minority

"Gains in retail sales were in the minority at the leading centers of distribution, which left the total about even to an average of 7 per cent under the range recorded for the week preceding. The percentages of decline on the year's comparative also were enlarged, the estimated volume of retail distribution falling from 3 to 8 per cent below the rising figures for the corresponding 1937 week, taking the country as a whole.

"With advertising drives and price cuts moving winter goods, retail sales for the New England States remained about 2 per cent over last year's. As the lag at some of the industrial centers was as much as 15 per cent, total for the East was 4 to 10 per cent behind the 1937 week.

"Aside from cities in the flood areas, where the spurt last year gave drops as deep as 20 per cent, the loss for the Middle West from the 1937 retail volume averages 5 to 12 per cent. In some parts of the Northwest sales were up 10 per cent for the week, lifting the total 1 to 3 per cent over a year ago.

Wholesalers Less Active

"Slight recovery from the recent dullness pulled up volume for the South to even to 2 per cent under the 1937 total. While holding about even with the previous week's, the advantage for the Southwest over a year ago narrowed to 2 to 5 per cent. Despite gains of 2 to 7 per cent for some cities, the Pacific Coast average was off 4 to 10 per cent from 1937.

"Observance of Washington's Birthday reduced the number of visitors in the principal wholesale markets this week, and mail requests started to slacken, as adverse weather conditions hampered shoppers' activities.

"Forward buying came almost to a standstill in some branches, as the price situation was watched for indications of inflation. While some markets were back almost to last year's showing, others still were 20 per cent below it, and the decline for the week reduced the estimated wholesale volume 8 to 15 per cent from the 1937 comparative," concludes the report.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deductions for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income tax law. Losses are deductible if incurred (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories, which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

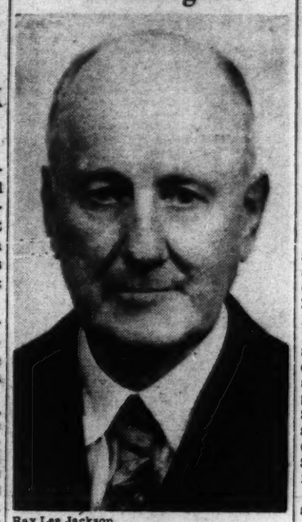
The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finish, the loss is deductible, subject to the limitations of section 117. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned the taxpayer likewise is deductible.

Losses from wagering transactions, whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent to which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Deductible capital losses are further subject to the limitations of section 117.

Cites Progress



Ray Lee Jackson

James G. Harbord

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Feb. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Feb. 19, primarily because of lower prices for grains, livestock, hides and smaller reductions in a number of other commodities which more than offset increases in prices of certain food products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This further decline placed the all-commodity index at 79.4 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 1.7 per cent below the corresponding week of January and 7.7 per cent below the corresponding week of a year ago.

In addition to the decreases in prices of farm products and hides and leather products, moderate declines were reported for textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs. Food prices as a group advanced fractionally.

Largely as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index dropped 0.3 per cent to the lowest level reached since December, 1934.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 19, 1938	Feb. 12, 1938	Feb. 20, 1937	Feb. 22, 1936
All commodities	79.4	79.6	86.0	80.8
Farm products	69.6	70.1	91.4	81.6
Foods	73.3	73.2	86.9	84.3
Hides and leather products	94.9	95.6	103.6	96.5
Textile products	68.1	68.2	77.0	70.5
Fuel and lighting materials	78.6	78.7	77.8	77.2
Metals and metal products	96.3	96.2	91.1	85.9
Building material	91.1	91.2	92.8	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	78.8	78.9	87.7	79.9
Housefurnishing goods	89.7	89.7	89.4	82.8
Miscellaneous	74.6	74.6	77.2	68.0
Raw materials	73.2	73.4	88.1	80.0
Semimanufactured articles	75.9	76.2	85.6	74.7
Finished products	83.2	83.3	85.3	82.3
All commodities other than farm products	81.6	81.7	84.8	80.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.0	83.1	84.2	79.0

Coal Freight Rates Cut in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A general reduction of railroad freight rates on hard coal shipped from the Eastern Pennsylvania mines to other points within the state has been ordered by the Public Utility Commission.

The slashes, effective March 28 upon 10 railroads, range from 7 to 37 cents a gross ton.

The order was described by the commission as a direct move to help improve conditions generally "in the hard-hit anthracite fields."

"Likewise it is in step with the efforts of Gov. George H. Earle to solve the economic problems which beset the territory," the commission said.

The commission made no estimate of how much money was involved in the reductions. In 1936, railroads in the area shipped 8,000,000 tons within the state.

The railroads affected by the order are the Pennsylvania; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Delaware & Hudson; Erie; New York, Susquehanna & Western; New York, Ontario & Western; Central of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; Lehigh & New England, and the Reading.

Business Machines Firm Increases Net

NEW YORK (AP)—International Business Machines Corp. reported net income for 1937 of $8,082,512 after provisions for blocked foreign profits and federal surtax on undistributed profits.

This was equal to $10.42 a share on 775,880 no-par shares and compared with 1936 earnings of $7,552,956, or $10.22 a share on 738,934 shares then outstanding.

Net current assets at the year end amounted to $6,826,735, against $5,310,991 at the end of 1936.

Chicago, Milwaukee Plans Purchase of Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad have outlined to the Interstate Commerce Commission a program for the purchase of $3,210,922 of equipment.

The railroad plans to buy four passenger locomotives from the American Locomotive Company, at a cost of $658,000, and to build 464 freight cars and 55 passenger cars in its own shops, at a cost of $2,552,920.

The trustees asked the commission for authority to issue $2,235,000 of equipment trust certificates, bearing 3¾ per cent interest to finance approximately 70 per cent of the cost. The certificates would mature in 15 annual installments of $149,000, commencing April 1, 1939.

Radio Corp. Earns 41c Share in '37; 20 Cents in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Radio Corporation of America reports for the year 1937 a net profit after operating expenses and fixed charges of $9,024,858, equal to 41.7 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, after provision for preferred dividends. This compares with a net of $6,155,936, or 20.5 ents a common share earned in 1936.

Gross operating revenues from its activities in the fields of communications, broadcasting, manufacturing and radio research, for the year aggregated $112,639,498, compared to $101,186,310 in the preceding year, an increase of 11.3 per cent. Total cost of operations for the year was $97,217,722, compared to $89,722,151 in 1936, a rise of 8.4 per cent.

During 1937 total taxes paid or accrued amounted to $4,297,500, equivalent to 31 cents a share on the outstanding common stock. Of this amount, $2,117,300 represents provision for Federal income taxes, and $2,180,300 of Social Security, State, local and other taxes.

James G. Harbord, chairman of the board, and David Sarnoff, president of the company signed the report which cited progress made in the fields of television and facsimile. "The sensitivity of the iconoscope—television's 'electric eye'—was greatly increased, and other improvements in television equipment made possible the reception of clearer and larger pictures," the report said.

RCA mobile television units to render practicable the pick-up of outside events remote from the television studio and research over a period of years in the radio transmission of facsimiles of pictures of printed matter has culminated in a widespread public interest in the form of communication, it is asserted.

An increase in network stations of the National Broadcasting Company from 102 to 143 is reported, as well as the organization of the NBC Symphony Orchestra—the first full size, full time symphony orchestra established by and for radio in the United States.

Substantial progress by the RCA Manufacturing Company, from both technical and sales viewpoint, in the manufacture of radio receivers, records, phonographs, and photophone equipment for motion pictures and theaters also is reported.

Security Sales Off 63.4 Per Cent In Value From 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The dollar value of sales on all registered exchanges dropped 21 per cent in January from the December level and was 63.4 per cent below the level of January, 1937, according to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The total value of security sales in January amounted to $1,087,714,713.

Sales of stocks, including rights and warrants, decreased 22.4 per cent in value in January and bond sales were off 9.9 per cent from the December level.

On the New York Stock Exchange the value of stock sales in January aggregated $855,875,370, compared with $1,105,610,756 in December, and the number of shares sold amounted to 33,102,011 in January and 42,131,430 in December. The sales value of bonds was $113,448,580 in January compared with $123,884,095 in December.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales of stock aggregated $50,414,630 in January compared with $69,204,848 in December and the number of shares sold was 4,788,671 compared with 7,485,803. The sales value of bonds was $20,015,567 in January and $24,187,359 in December.

OBrion Russell & Co.
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115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5548

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	49½	49½	49½
100	Alum2Co Am	84¼	84¼	84¼
100	Alum Ltd	89	89	89
400	Am Airlines	11	10⅞	11
100	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Centrifugal	2½	2½	2½
100	Am CitP&L B (.30g)	2½	2½	2½
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	26¼	25⅞	26¼
300	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	27¼	27	27
300	Am Republics (.40g)	8¾	8½	8½
200	Am Sup Power	⅞	[illegible]	⅞
200	Ang Wupp (.40g)	4	3⅞	4
200	Apex Elec (.60g)	13½	13½	13½
10	Appal El P pf (7)	109	109	109
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Asso G&El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	8	8	8
200	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
100	Babcock & Wil (5g)	91½	91⅛	91½
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4½
100	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bath IdonWks (6⅝f)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	Beech Airc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bellanca Airc (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Bens&Hed pf (2½g)	19	19	19
200	Berk & Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Bliss (E W)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Breeze Corp (½g)	6½	6½	6½
500	Brown F&W (.60)	6¾	6¼	6¾
700	Bunk Hill & S	14½	14	14
100	Can Marconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carib Syn (½g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	75½	75½	75½
1200	Carrier Corp	30	29	29¼
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Celluloid	4½	4½	4½
25	Celluloid pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Cen & Sw Ut	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12⅜	12½
400	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Centrif Pi (.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	Childs pf	39	39	39
1300	Cities Service	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cit Svc P $7 pf	67	66	67
50	Cit Svc P $6 pf	62¾	62½	62¾
200	Cleve Tract	6⅛	6	6
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15	15	15
200	Cons Coppermin (¼g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62⅞	62½	62⅞
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7	7	7
100	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Cord Corp	1½	1½	1½
200	Cosder Petro	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Creole Pet (½a)	26¾	26½	26¾
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Dayton Rub	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Douglas Shoe pf	17	17	17
20	Draper Corp (2¾e)	57	57	57
200	Duro Test (.40)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Eagle PichLead (.10e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
25	East Sta A pf	22	22	22
100	Easy Wash MB	4	4	4
1700	El Bond & Sh	8	7⅞	8
100	El Pow As2 (.37g)	3½	3½	3½
10	El P&L 2pf A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
100	El P&L war	4	4	4
300	Electrol vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Emp Dis El pf (3g)	49	48¾	49
50	Emp G & F 7% pf	44	44	44
25	Emp G & F 6% pf	43	43	43
100	Pansteel	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Pedders Mfg (1.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Fisk Rub	7	7	7
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Gen T&R A pf (6)	86½	86½	86½
50	George Pow pf (6)	65½	64⅞	64⅞
100	Gilcrist (¼e)	6	6	6
100	Godchaux Sug B	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Green T&R	6½	6½	6½
100	Groc Str Prod (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Hartford Rayon cts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hazeltine (3)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Hearn D Strs	6	6	6
200	Hecla Min (.10e)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	28¾	28	28¼
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	69	69	69
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Int Hyd-El pf	16	16	16
100	Int Hyd-El war	¼	¼	¼
100	Inter Prod	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
10	Inters Pw Del pf	5	5	5
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Ital Superpow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Jacobs Co (2g)	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
100	Jones & Lau Stl	34¼	34¼	34¼
300	Kingston Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Lake Shore M (4a)	65¼	54¾	55¼
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2¼	2¼	2¼
1600	Lehigh C&N (.30)	5	4½	5
900	Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Lion Oil (1a)	23	22¾	22¾
300	Lockheed Airc	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
500	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Louis L&E (.40)	9	9	9
50	Lynch Corp (½e)	33	33	33
200	Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
50	Master Elec (1.60)	16	16	16
100	Memph N Gas (.60g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	MidWest Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Molybdenum (1g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Monogram Pict	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mont Dak Ut (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	MountCity Cop (¼g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
400	Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
100	Nat Container (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	52½	52½	52½
100	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Nat Un Rad	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Newmont Min (½e)	65	65	65
200	NY Shipbd Fd	7	7	7
600	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Noma Elec (.40e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Nor Pipe L (1g)	6	6	6
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	112	112	112
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	29	29	29
25	Pac Light pf (6)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
1700	Pantepec Oil	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Pepperell	71	71	71
100	Pharis T & R	4	4	4
100	Phila Co (¼e)	7	7	7
100	Pitts & Lake E (6¾g)	58½	58½	58½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	81	81	81
2600	Polaris Mng (.03g)	3¼	2⅞	3¼
100	Powdrell & Alex	4½	4½	4½
200	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	32	31½	32
80	P S Ind $6 pf	19	18¾	19
25	Pug Sd P $5 pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Quaker Oats (5)	99	99	99
200	Raytheon Mfg	2	2	2
200	Red Bank Oil	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	27½	27½	27½
200	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (1)	10½	10½	10½
100	Rossia Intl	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Royal Type (¾e)	45	45	45
500	Russeks F Ave (½)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Ryan Cons	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Scranton Lace (¼e)	25	25	25
500	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Seton Leather (½g)	5	5	5
100	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
50	Sherwin-Wms (4)	89¾	89¾	89¾
400	Simmons Har&Pt	2	2	2
100	Solar Mfg (.30g)	3	3	3
500	Sonotone (¼g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Southland Roy (.10e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Span&Gen ADR	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17½	17¾
200	St Pow&Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅞	4	4⅞
100	Sterchi Br Strs (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	3	3
100	Swan Finch Oil (¼g)	7	7	7
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
1100	Technicolor (¾g)	20⅝	20⅛	20½
10	Texas P&L pf (7)	97	97	97¼
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	3½	3½	3½
125	Todd Ship (1e)	56	55½	56
100	Transwest Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	United Airc war	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Gas	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
200	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2½	2½	2½
700	Unit Lt & P cv pf	25⅛	24½	25⅛
300	Unit Shipyds B	2⅜	2	2⅜
75	Utah P&L pf (1.17k)	37	36¾	36¾
25	Util Equipt pf	41½	41½	41½
10	Virg Pub Svc pf (7)	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Wayne Knit M (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Wellington Oil (.05g)	6	6	6
100	West Va C & C	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	West Air Exp	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	8	8

Total stock sales today (estimated), 50,000 shares; year ago, 422,170 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '46	91	91	91
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	70½	70½	70½
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	80	80	80
3	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	107	107	107
28	Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106¾	106⅞
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	73	73	73
25	Ark P&L 5s '56	94½	93¾	94
7	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	85	84¼	85
3	As G&E 5s '73	54	54	54
2	As G&E 5s '68	28⅜	28	28
3	As G&E 4½s '73	49	48⅝	48⅝
12	As G&E 4½s '49 C	25⅜	24¾	25¼
1	Avery & Sons 5s '47	90	90	90
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
6	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	121	121	121
2	Birm El 4½s '68	78	77½	78
5	Caro P & L 5s '56	84¼	84¼	84¼
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	96	96	96
4	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	89½	89	89
5	Cen P & L 5s '56	88	87¾	87¾
3	Cen St El 5½s '54	37¾	37½	37¾
3	Cen St El 5s '48	37¼	37¼	37¼
2	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	45¾	45¼	45¼
1	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9	Chi Ry Ctf 5s '27	45	44	44¾
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	63½	63½	63½
1	Cities Ser 5s '58	58½	58½	58½
4	Cities Ser 5s '50	59	59	59
5	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	101½	101½	101½
6	Cit S P & L 56s '49	56⅛	56¼	56¼
4	Cit C Pow 5½s '52	56	56	56
4	Comw'l Sub 6½s '48A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	65	65	65
2	CommuPubSvc5s60A	96	96	96
1	Cont G&E 5s '58A	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Det C Gas 6s '47A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Det C Gas 5s '50B	192½	102½	102½
5	Det Int Br 6½s '52	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	East G&F 4s '56A	78	77½	78
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	68	68	68
5	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Empire Dis E 5s '52	89¼	89	89
13	Emp O & R 5½s '42	81	80	81
2	Fed Water 5½s '54	66	66	66
2	Fla P&L 5s '54	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	Fla Pow 4s '66	84¼	84¼	84¼
6	Gatin P 5s '56	104½	104⅜	104½
6	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	73	72½	72½
5	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	73½	73	73½
8	Geo Pow 5s '67	82¼	81¼	82¼
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	57¼	57¼	57¼
2	Grand Trunk 4s '50	93	93	93
1	Guar Inv 5s '489A	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Hous Ltg&Pw3½s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	59⅜	58½	58⅝
5	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
2	Ill Pow&L 5s '53	95	94¾	94¾
8	Ind & Mich 5s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	76	76	76
2	Ind Svc 5s '50	53½	53½	53½
3	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	53½	53⅜	53⅜
1	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Int Salt 5s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
16	Inters Pow 5s '57	44⅜	44	44
7	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	69¾	69	69
1	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	67¼	66	66
2	Ia P&L 4½s '58A	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	Jackson Gas 5s '42 st	35¾	35¾	35¾
2	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	102½	102½	102½
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	73½	73½	73½
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	Lex Util 5s '52	94¾	94½	94¾
6	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	100	100	100
11	Lou P&L 5s '57	103½	103¼	103½
2	Memph P&L 5s '48	77	77	77
7	Metro Ed 4s '71	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	65¼	65¼	65¼
5	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	92½	92⅜	92½
1	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	108½	108⅜	108⅜
13	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	75¼	74¾	75¼
4	N Eng G&E 5s '50	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	57	57	57
3	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	85	84½	85
1	N Eng Pow 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
2	N Or P S 6s '49 A	69	69	69
5	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
4	NY St E&G 4½s'80	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Nor Am L&P5½s'56	79	79	79
16	Nor St Pow 3½s '67	100½	100¼	100½
1	Nor'west P S 5s '57	90	90	90
1	Ogden Gas 5s '45	105	105	105
3	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104¾	104¼	104¼
7	OklaNat.Gas 4½'51 A	99⅜	99½	99½
1	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	116	116	116
4	Pac P&L 5s '55	65¼	65	65¼
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½ '77	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Pen El 4s '71 F	85	84½	84½
3	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	81	81	81
25	Peon L&P 5s '79	10¼	10	10
10	Pied El 6½s '60 A	61	60⅞	61
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	57	57	57
10	Pub SN Ill 4½s '81 F	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	134½	134½	134½
1	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	67½	67	67
1	Pug SdP&L 4½s '50 D	60½	60½	60½
7	San Ant PS 5s '58 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Scripps 5½s '43	101½	101½	101½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	104½	104½	104½
20	S E P&L 6s 2025A	86½	85½	85½
3	So Car Pow 5s '57	71½	71½	71½
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	106⅛	106	106
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
14	SoCntyGCal4½s'68	105¾	105	105¾
21	Stand G&E 6s '35	54½	53¾	53¾
5	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	54	54	54
3	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	54½	54¼	54½
5	St G & E 6s '35 cv ct	54	53¾	53¾
3	Stand G & E 6s '51	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝
13	Stand G & E 6s '66	54¼	53½	53½
27	Stand P & L 6s '57	53	52½	52¾
4	Tenn El P 5s '56	70	70	70
10	Toledo Ed 5s '62	107	106⅝	106⅝
4	Twin CRT 5½s52A	56	56	56
5	Ulen&Co6s50 4th st	43	42¼	43
5	Unit L&P 6s 75	63½	63½	63½
2	Unit L&P 5½s 59	96½	96½	96½
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	70½	70⅜	70½
2	Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	104	104	104
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	70	70	70
7	Virg P S 5½s'46 A	89½	88	89½
2	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	84	83½	84
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	19	19	19
1	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105	105	105
7	West Pa 5s 2030	97	97	97
3	West Pa Tract 5s '60	103½	103¼	103½
1	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	86	86	86
2	W Un G&E 5½s '55A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	100	100	100
	Foreign Bonds			
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	22½	22½	22½
1	Bogota M Bk7s'47nw	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Com Pvt Bk 5½s '37	87½	87½	87½
10	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	58	57	57
2	Hanover City 7s '39	22	22	22
1	Lima Peru 6½s '58	12½	12½	12½
5	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	18	18	18
1	Medellin Col 7s '51	9	9	9
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛

Total bond sales today, 700,000; year ago, 1,022,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(ad) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Abbott Laboratories	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Accumulated				
Indiana Hydro-El Pow 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Keith-Albee-Orph 7% cv pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
New Method Laundry 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 22
Peoples Thrift & Inv 7% pf	87½c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Initial				
Bliss Co (E W) 6% cv pf (new)	33.871c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Do 5% pf (new)	28.226c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Do 5% pf ctfs (new)	19.824c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Interim				
Crown Zellerbach	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Irregular				
Wellington Fund	20c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Reduced				
St. Joseph Lead	25c	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Regular				
Abbott Laboratories	40c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 11
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Aetna Cas & Sur	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Aetna Life Ins	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Am Haw'an SS So.	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Ice pf	50c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 7
Arm & Co gr pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Auto Ins	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Bell T of Pa pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 19
Bird&Son 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Calif Ink	62½c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 11
Can For Inv Ltd.	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Capital W Cl & Mfg $1.50 cum pf	38c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Coml Inv Trust	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do $4.25 pf	$1.06¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
De Long H&E	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Dia StateT pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 19
Dover & Rock RR	$3	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Eagle Picher Lead 6% pr	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Galland Merc Ldy	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Fire Exting	15c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Gen Reins (N Y)	50c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 21
General Tel	25c	Q	Mar. 23	Mar. 10
Do pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gilchrist Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Greyhound Corp	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do pf	13¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Heath (DC) 7%	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Home Fire & Mar Ins (Calif)	50c	Q	Mar. 19	Mar. 5
Kalam Veg Parch	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 21
Koppers 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Lord & Taylor	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Mangel Stores pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Met Ed $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Micromatic Hone	5c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Mock Judson Voeh	15c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 4
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Monarch L Ins (Springfield, Mass.)	$1.25	S	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Montgomery Ward	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 18
Do A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Moore Corp	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do pf A & B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Natl Bd & Inv	35c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
N Jer P&L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
No Ont P 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Norwich Pharm	50c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Ohio Edis $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6.60 pf	$1.65	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $7.20 pf	$1.80	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Perfection Stove	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Power Corp of Can 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 2d pf	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

Charges Wabash 'Syphoned' Funds From Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Truman (D-Mo.) criticized the action of the Wabash Railway Company in "syphoning" funds from subsidiaries to make its own cash position appear in a better light in 1930.

Senator Truman, acting as chairman of the Senate Railroad Finance Committee, contended the road built up its income account artificially in order to have its bonds listed in New York and other states as a legal investment for savings banks.

"It was another case of grasping at straws to save a current situation," Senator Truman told Wabash officials who testified before the Senate committee.

"It shows that men are prone not to face a situation when they should face it. You people in high places in the world of finance are going to have to face these situations squarely as they come along, and then you won't have to appear before committees like this one."

A. K. Atkinson, treasurer for receivers of the Wabash and a former vice-president, testified that the company dipped into the resources of its subsidiaries to offset steadily declining earnings, but did so because of confidence that "prosperity was just around the corner."

"We used what we thought was good judgment at that time," he declared.

Frank C. Nicodemus, co-receiver for the Wabash, declined to pass judgment on the dividends paid to Wabash by its subsidiaries, but he asserted he was not undertaking to justify them.

He told Mr. Truman he thought the "directors used what they believed was their best judgment at that time." Mr. Nicodemus added he regarded the payment of dividends by the subsidiaries as a case of the Wabash "drawing on its subsidiaries in time of need."

Mr. Atkinson testified that the New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad, a wholly-owned Wabash subsidiary, paid a 15 per cent dividend to the Wabash in April of 1930, and that the Ann Arbor Railroad, a 99 per cent-owned Wabash line, voted a dividend of 5 per cent on its preferred stock and 6 per cent on its common stock in the following month.

In the Fall, he testified, the Wabash sought more funds to "bolster its income account," and had its subsidiaries declare new dividends which were not paid because cash was not available. The Ann Arbor subsequently went into receivership.

At that time the New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois declared a five per cent dividend, the Detroit & Western, another subsidiary, voted a 60 per cent dividend, and the Ann Arbor declared a five per cent dividend on preferred and a 27 per cent dividend on common.

Neither the N. J. I. & I. nor the Ann Arbor previously had voted a cash dividend from 1925 to 1930, committee records showed.

Mr. Atkinson conceded that the Wabash was anxious to maintain its earnings at one and a half times its fixed charges in order to have its bonds listed in New York and other states as a legal investment for savings banks.

He asserted, however, that the intention of the Wabash directors was to protect the company's bondholders against being obliged to unload their holdings at a sacrifice.

Mr. Atkinson agreed that owners of the bonds of the subsidiaries had a proprietary interest in the companies in addition to that held by the Wabash through stock ownership. He contended, however, the directors of the subsidiaries did not vote dividends until they were certain bond interest could be paid.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $10,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $578,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented a decrease of $10,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,053,000,000.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The impressive manner in which the market absorbed the news of the Chrysler dividend omission strongly suggests that attention is being directed toward the prospects for a recovery in business rather than developments which reflect what has already happened, the assumption being that the latter have been thoroughly discounted.

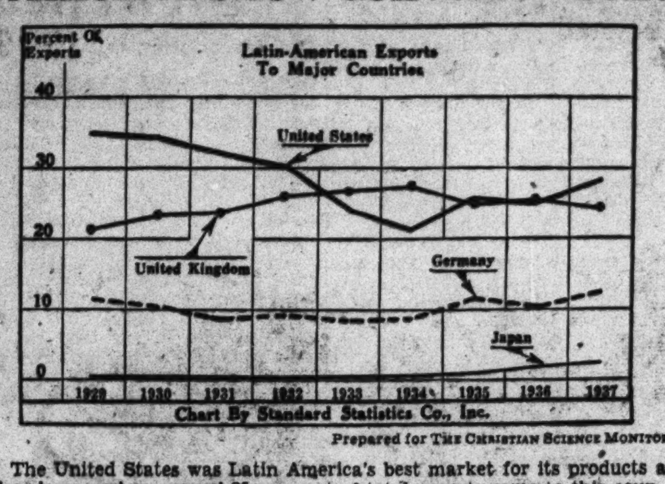
Paine, Webber & Co., New York—Expect only monetary hesitation here before stocks resume their upward march to new highs for 1938.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Whether it be the improbability of war or the belief that inflation in our own country is inevitable, stocks are in demand at advancing prices, and so long as this is the case there should be more strength than weakness.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—In spite of the not too cheerful industrial and business news at home and the perplexing political situations abroad, the market has shown excellent underlying characteristics of strength.

Southgate & Co., Boston—There is enough pessimistic sentiment still abroad to dictate, so far as conservative investment policies are concerned, no change from a waiting attitude, and a liquid position. However, where income is needed, some opportunities are to be found in the investment market without dipping too far underneath the surface of prime quality, particularly in the highest grade group of railroad bonds, several of which have been mentioned recently in these letters.

U. S., U. K. Imports From Latin America Show Converse Trend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States was Latin America's best market for its products a decade ago, when around 35 per cent of total exports came to this country and 22 per cent were shipped to England. Shipments to the United States declined from 1929 to 1934, while those to England expanded. Another reversal of the trend began in 1935 and has continued to date.

Wheat Prices Lower In Quiet Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—With most wheat brokers standing on the rim of the quiet pit waiting for orders, enough selling came to the market to push prices down as much as ¾ cent a bushel today.

A ¾-1¼ cent decline at Liverpool, which was ⅜ lower than due on the basis of yesterday's late reaction here, was the principal bearish factor. Liverpool traders ignored a cut of almost 8,000,000 bushels in the Argentine wheat crop estimate and were influenced largely by poor continental demand for wheat and improved crop prospects in the United States.

Aside from the sale of a cargo of hard winter wheat afloat to British millers, export business was negligible after yesterday's estimated sales of more than a million bushels. A recent sale of No. 1 dark hard winter wheat afloat from the Gulf was reported made on the basis of $1.25½ a bushel.

Week's New Issues Entirely Municipals

NEW YORK (AP)—Municipal issues accounted for all of the $8,741,000 in new financing this week, for the first time in over 2 years, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

Comparisons with the corresponding week of last year are as follows:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$8,741,000	$5,307,000
Industrial	——	300,000
Railroad	——	11,540,000
Miscellaneous	——	1,400,000
Stocks	——	370,000
Public Utility	——	——
Total	$8,741,000	$18,917,000

Federal Agency to Resume Purchase of Canned Peas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has announced it would resume purchase of surplus canned peas under a program to expand consumption of the 1937 crop and provide supplies for relief distribution.

The corporation earlier this year purchased 704,741 cases of peas from canners in Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Wyoming and Washington.

Under the continued program the corporation would accept offers from canners until March 7.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money 60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
3 mos bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short bills			[illegible]
Bar gold	139s 9½d	139s 9½d	142s 4d
Bar silver	20 [illegible]d	20 [illegible]d	20 [illegible]d

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
30 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
90 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 26

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$5.02 1/16	$5.01 11/16	$8.2397
Cables	5.02⅛	5.01 13/16	8.2397
France—franc	.0327	.0327	†
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1698	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2326	.2325	†
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4050	.4046	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5602	.5595	†
Sweden—krona	.2589	.2586	.4537
Norway—krone	.2525	.2523	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2244	.2240	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092¼	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351½	.0352¾	*
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0223	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1995	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1902	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0457¾	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0236	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2640	.2640	.7817
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2080
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4800†	.4800†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2907	.8440
India—rupee	.3792	.3792	.6180
Java—florin	.5607	.5607	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3145	.3144	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985x	.2975x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5875	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9988	1.003	1.6931

*Currency in China — cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

Livestock Prices Decidedly Higher In Current Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Activity and higher prices featured the market on all species of livestock this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Steers advanced 25-40c, other classes sharing the upturn. Heavy hogs gained 25-40c, while light lights and pigs ruled only strong to 15c higher. In the lamb trade it was a sharply higher market, most fat lambs closing 75c higher, with yearlings that much up, and sheep 25-50c higher.

Weighty steers led the advance. Choice to prime heavies topped at $10.50, with the next highest price at $10.10. There were numerous loads of medium weight and weighty steers at $8.75-9.50, but very few yearlings above $8.50, the top on yearlings being $9.50 with finished light steers at $9.75.

All interests were in the market; beef trade was not only broader but higher, and the general cattle market, meanwhile, carried a healthier undertone than it has for the last 30 days. Heifers advanced 25c, with the crop receding. More heavy calfy heifers selling at $7.50 down to $6.75.

Small killers are having to comb the yards to find enough baby beef type light heifers at $8 down, best selling at $8.50. Little heifers at $6 are common. Cows advanced 25c all along the line, only a comparative handful showing up.

Strongweight cutters reached $5.25 but most beef cows sold at $5.50-$6. Weighty sausage bulls again sold up to $6.75 and weighty shipper vealers continued to bring $11-$11.50, with light offerings $8.50-$10.50.

Small killers bought heavy butcher hogs freely. Butchers scaling 380 pounds sold up to $8.40 at the close, with 320 pounds at $8.65 and 315 pounds at $8.50. Meanwhile, the top on light hogs, now in minor supply, was $9.25.

In lambs the upturn was directly traceable to sharply abridged receipts, hence the advance is regarded as top-heavy. Only last week choice lambs sold down to $7.50, while this week the peak reached $8.50. A big share of the winter fed lamb crop is still back. The peak hog movement for the winter is over, however. Finishers are holding light cattle but letting heavies come to market.

Employment Off in Milk Markets; Payrolls Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in 136 leading milk markets in January decreased 1.8 per cent from the like month a year ago, although company pay rolls in the same markets showed an increase of 4.3 per cent over January, 1937, the Milk Industry Foundation reported.

Daily average sales of fluid milk during January showed a decrease of 2.36 per cent from the same month last year. January sales, however, showed an increase over the previous month. The January, 1938, daily average sales amounted to 6,324,978 quarts compared with 6,477,818 quarts in January, 1937, and 6,201,545 quarts in December, 1937.

Canadian Road Orders Cars

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian National Railways have placed a $7,000,000 order for 2,000 steel-sheathed box cars, it was announced. The cars, for spring delivery, will be built by Eastern Car Company of Trenton, N. S., National Steel Car Corporation of Hamilton, Ont., and Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Feb. 24: Receipts $13,116,099; expenditures $17,201,441; balance $2,988,800,999; customs receipts for the month $19,919,855. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,826,422,067; expenditures $4,856,172,485, including $1,318,051,289 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,029,750,419; gross debt $37,628,430,960, an increase of $81,135 over the previous day; gold assets $12,785,117,417.

Firm Pays Employees Dividends

CINCINNATI (AP)—Procter & Gamble Company announced employees throughout the United States and Canada would receive profit-sharing dividends totaling $753,000. Cincinnati employees are to share $277,000 as against $246,000 distributed last year from an aggregate $650,000.

London Firm Buys Mexican Oil

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Financial quarters disclosed Harrison, Ltd., a London firm, has signed a contract with the General Petroleum Administration for purchase of approximately 1,000,000 barrels of government oil. D. A. Thomas of Vancouver, agent for the London concern, was reported to have closed the deal.

White Motor Co. Net Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—White Motor Co.'s 1937 net profit fell to $80,854, after all charges, from $681,628 the preceding year, the truck company reported today. President Robert F. Black said operating expenses in the last four months "could not be curtailed fast enough to offset effects of the rapid business decline."

Maloney Censures Dealers Opposing Over-Counter Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sharp criticism was voiced last night by Senator Maloney of Connecticut of dealers in municipal securities who are opposing the proposed bill for over-the-counter market regulation and who are seeking exemption from its provisions.

Speaking in a radio address, Mr. Maloney, who is author of the bill said that inaccurate statements had been made about the bill, among them that it would give to the SEC power to compel States or municipalities to file information in connection with the issuance of securities, although in fact no such power was bestowed.

"Argument has also been made," he declared, "that Section 2 of the bill would authorize the commission to prohibit brokers or dealers from trading in State or municipal securities unless the brokers or dealers obtained certain information from the States or cities, whether or not such States or cities follow the practice of voluntarily publishing such information.

"The bill is not intended to give such power to the commission and, in my judgment, it does not give such power. The commission agrees with me in this respect.

"At this point let me lay a ghost. The bill does not in any way, directly or indirectly, undertake to control or regulate municipal financing. Under the bill municipalities could proceed unhampered by Federal control or supervision to do their financing. Statements to the contrary are either the result of complete misunderstanding or of propaganda.

"Furthermore, what claim have municipal dealers to a 'holier-than-thou' attitude? If they engage in fraudulent practices, should they escape regulation? If their acts are deceptive or manipulative, should not investors be protected against them also? Should not they be held to some conservative standards of financial responsibility the same as other dealers?

"If they engage in oppressive practices in soliciting business, should they be exempt from supervision? Should they be permitted with impunity to treat as they want with customers' money while other dealers are not? The answers are obvious.

"Under this bill municipal dealers have the authority to create their own association. On the other hand, they do not need to create an association, nor do they need to join one. However, if the bill should pass in its present form, they are classed with other investment bankers. To argue that they might be discriminated against seems to me most fallacious. To argue that the commission would establish rules to do them harm, or to trespass in the private province of State and municipalities, seems to me ridiculous."

Business Personals

Henry James of New York and Joe E. Harrell of Boston have been elected directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. James is president of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association, trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and served as an overseer of Harvard University from 1922 to 1935. Mr. Harrell has served for nearly 25 years in various parts of the Bell System, having entered the long lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York in 1913.

Four directors of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., have been re-elected for a term of four years. They are Charles F. Adams, Fred P. Hayward, Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., and Albert M. Creighton.

Jay Samuel Hartt of Madison, Wis., consulting engineer and public utility valuation expert, has been appointed trustee for the Utilities Power & Light Corporation, huge holding company in process of reorganization.

Halle & Stieglitz, New York Stock Exchange members, have opened an office in London, England, at 20 Moorgate, E. C. 2, under the management of Alfred Ehrlich. The firm also has an office in Paris, France, and is represented in Amsterdam, Holland.

Edgar A. Fisher, manager of the appliance engineering department, has been appointed general budget director of the Frigidaire division of the General Motors Corporation. F. H. McCormick, chief engineer of the electric range engineering department, has been named as successor to Mr. Fisher.

The appointment of H. B. Stewart, Jr., as trustee for the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railway Company and the Northern Ohio Railway Company has been ratified by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He succeeds his father who passed on recently.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the appointment of Guy A. Thompson as trustee for the Asherton and Gulf Railway Co., and other subsidiaries of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

W. C. Cowling, former head of the sales department of Ford Motor Car Company, has been elected vice-president of Willys Overland, effective March 1. Delmar G. Ross, chief engineer of Studebaker, has been elected a vice-president in charge of engineering.

Demar L. Kroehler, formerly vice-president in charge of personnel of Kroehler Manufacturing Co., has been elected president, to succeed his father, Peter E. Kroehler, who becomes chairman of the board.

Minn. Mining Net at New High

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company reported net earnings for 1937 of $3,419,578, or $3.35 a share, which company officials said set a new high. Earnings in 1936 totaled $2,866,588, a record up to that time.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	Treasury	High	Low	11:30
30	3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.13	107.12	107.12
5	3¼s '45-43	108.10	108.8	108.8
14	3¼s '46-44	108.7	108.7	108.7
11	2¾s '47-45	104.21	104.19	104.19
26	3s '48-46	106.2	106.2	106.2
5	3⅛s '49-46	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	4¼s '52-47	117.20	117.20	117.20
52	2¾s '51-48	102.25	102.22	102.22
1	3⅛s '52-49	106.22	106.22	106.22
5	2⅞s '53-49	100.10	100.10	100.10
2	3s '55-51	104.27	104.27	104.27
9	2⅞s '60-55	102.23	102.22	102.23
	Home Owners' Loan			
15	2¾s '39-49	101.22	101.22	101.22
25	2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.13	102.13
7	2¼s '44-42	102.8	102.6	102.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	101	101	101
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	46	46	46
4	Alleghany 5s '44	71¼	71¼	71¼
5	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	Am&For P 5s 2030	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	Am Int 5½s '49	94	94	94
40	Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
32	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
8	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	29¼	29¼	29¼
6	Arm Del 4s '55	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
27	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110	110
25	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
14	A C Line 1st 4s '52	88⅛	88	88⅛
1	A C Line 4½s '64	72	72	72
2	A C Line 5s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
17	B&O rfg 6s '95	36¼	36	36¼
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5	B&O rfg 5s '95	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
11	B & O 5s '96 F	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
12	B&O 5s 2000 D	31½	31¼	31½
22	B&O cv 4½s '60	27	26⅞	27
17	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	55	54⅞	55
5	B&O 5s S W '50	42½	42½	42½
2	Bell TPa 5s'48b	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
21	BethStl 3½s'52	88½	88⅜	88⅜
14	Beth Stl 4½s'60	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1	Bost & Me 5s'67	40	40	40
1	Bost&Me 4¾sJJ61	40	40	40
1	Bost&Me 5s'55	43½	43½	43½
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
9	Bkly ManTr 4½s'66	55½	55½	55½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	66½	66½	66½
5	Can Pac 5s '44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1	Can Pac 5s'54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Can Pac 4s perp	85	85	85
1	Carr & Gen 5s '50	86	86	86
3	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	Cen IllE&G 5s'51	[illegible]	98¾	98¾
9	Cen NYPow3¾s'62	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	90	89¾	89¾
2	Cen RR NY 5s'87	30½	30½	30½
2	C&O 4½s'92	119⅝	119½	119½
8	CB&Q 4½s'77	96	96	96
14	CB&Q gen 4s'58	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct	16	16	16
10	Chi Gt West 4s'59	21½	21½	21½
7	CMSP&Pac 5s'75	12⅝	12½	12½
4	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
10	CM&SP gen 4s'89	32	32	32
5	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	19½	19	19
27	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6	6⅛	6⅛
5	Chi&NW 4s '87	17	17	17
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5	CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17⅜	17½
1	CRI&P rfg4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '636	108	107⅞	108
7	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	86⅞	86	86
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
12	Childs Co 5s '43	67¼	66	67¼
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	65	65	65
2	Clv Un Tm 5s '73	89	88¾	88¾
12	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98	98	98
6	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	ComlInv Tr 3½s '51	104	104	104
1	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107½	107½
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106	106	106
10	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104	104¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102¼	102¼
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	106⅞	107
17	Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Container 5s '43	89	89	89
5	Cuba N Ry 5½s '42	38¼	38¼	38¼
5	Cuba RR 5s '52	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107	106⅞	107
3	Del &Hud rfg 4s '43	52	51½	52
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
8	Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
6	Erie rfg 5s 67	16½	16½	16½
24	Erie rfg 5s 75	16½	16½	16½
6	Erie gen lien 4s 96	29½	29½	29½
5	Fla E Sst 5s 74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	Francis Sug 6s 56	44	44	44
6	Gal H&H 5½s 38	95¾	95⅛	95⅛
2	Gen Cable 5½s 47	97	97	97
14	Gen Mot Accept 3s46	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2	Gen MotAc 4¼s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	54	53½	53½
2	Goodrich 4¼s 56	97⅝	97½	97⅝
18	Goodyr T&R 5s 57	105	104½	104½
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	95	95	95
5	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	88	88	88
8	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	Gulf M&N 5s 50	75	75	75
5	Harlem Riv&P 5s 54	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
2	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	23½	23½	23½
14	Hud&Man inc 5s57	20¼	20	20¼
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
10	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38⅛	38	38
3	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	42¼	42¼	42¼
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅛	105	105
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	53½	53	53½
4	Int Gr Nor aj 6s '52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19⅛	19	19⅛
3	Int Hydro El 6s '44	66	66	66
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	45	45	45
8	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅛	88	88⅛
9	Int T&T 4½s '52	58⅜	58	58
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	58¾	58	58
11	Int T&T 5s '55	62¼	61⅛	61½
1	Jones&LgnSt4¼s '61	93½	93½	93½
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	28½	28¼	28¼
1	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
5	K C South 5s '50	64½	64	64½
3	K C South 3s '50	69	69	69
1	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	97½	97½	97½
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	KresgeFnd3½s '47	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58¾	58¾	58¾
3	Lautaro Nit inc '75	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1	Ler&N Eng 4s '65A	92	92	92
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	50½	50½	50½
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	26	26	26
4	Leh Val 4s 2003	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1	Liggett & M 7s'44	129¾	129¾	129¾
10	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	79½	79	79½
3	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93	93	93
3	Louis & N un 4s'40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Manhat Ry 4s'90	30	30	30
2	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Met Ed 4½s'68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9	MilElRy&El 5s'61 B	100¼	100	100
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	67	67	67
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	13	13	13
5	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	48½	47⅛	48
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	22	22	22
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
4	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	23⅛	23	23⅛
3	Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	23	23	23
33	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	23⅛	23	23
22	Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	23	23	23
5	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23⅛	23	23⅛
18	Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	23	23	23
31	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	23⅛	23	23⅛
8	Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	23	23	23
27	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	23⅛	23	23
14	Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	23	22⅞	23
3	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
3	Monongah Ry 4s'60	104	104	104
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8	NtRRMex4½s'26asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16	Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
3	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	60⅛	60	60
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	92	92	92
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	64	64	64
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36	36	36
5	NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
13	NYC 4½s 2013 A	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞
4	NYC cn 4s '98	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
4	NYC 3¾s '52	77	77	77
5	NYC&HR4½s2013	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
11	NY CH&StL 3½s '47	86½	85⅞	85⅞
7	NY Conn 4½s '53	106	106	106
22	NY Dock Co 5s '38	57	54	56¾
3	NY Dock 5s '38 ct	53	51	53
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	17⅛	17	17
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	NYO&W gen 4s '55	7	7	7
1	NY Ry 6s '58 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
10	NY Steam 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Niagara FallsP3½s66	105½	105½	105½
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
4	Norf Sou 5s '61A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅛	102⅛
3	Nor Am Ed 5s57A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	99½	99½	99½
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	81	80½	81
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	73	73	73
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	73	72½	72½
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	92	92	92
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	62	61½	62
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s 66	100	100	100
11	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
3	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	102½	102½	102½
7	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
20	Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119	119	119
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	89⅞	89⅞
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98	98	98
4	Pen RR 4s 48	111¾	111¾	111¾
9	Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¾	92¼	92¾
46	Pen RR 3¾s 52	84¼	84	84
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
13	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¼	107	107
4	Phil Bal&W 4½s '77 C	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Phil B&W 4½s '81 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
15	Phila Co 5s '67	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5	Phil Elec 3½s '67	107	106⅞	107
43	Philippine Ry 4s '37	23	21	21
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	42¾	42¾	42¾
5	Portl Gen El 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
7	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54¼	54	54
64	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15⅜	15	15¼
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66	66	66
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	96	96	96
1	Republic Steel 5½s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	42½	42½	42½
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	17½	17½	17½
2	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	102	102	102
9	St L IM & S 4s R&G'33	61	60½	60½
3	St L S F 5s '50 ct	12	12	12
10	St L S F 4½s '78	13	13	13
4	St L S F 4s '50 A	14¼	14	14
4	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
3	St L S W rfg 5s '90	16	16	16
3	St P & KC Sh L 4½s '41	9	9	9
9	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	16	16
12	Shell Un 3½s '51	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	Simmons 4s '52	87	87	87
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Sou Pac 4½s '68	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
6	So Pac 4½s '69	58¼	58⅛	58¼
7	So Pac rfg 4s '55	81¼	81	81¼
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	68⅞	68	68
5	South Ry 6½s '56	55	54¾	54¾
5	South Ry cn 5s '94	66	66	66
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	79⅛	79	79
2	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
3	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Tide Wat As2O 3½s'52	102	102	102
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
5	Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76½	76½
12	U S Rub 5s '47	106¼	106	106
8	Utah P & L 5s '44	84½	84	84
1	Util P & L 5½s '47	50⅞	50½	50½
8	Util P & L 5s '59	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2	Va El & Pow 5s '55 A	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105⅛	105	105
3	Walker H 4¼s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Warner Bros 6s '39	67	67	67
7	West Md 4s '52	90	90	90
11	West Pac 5s '46 asd	19¾	19½	19½
15	Western Un 5s '60	62⅛	61¼	62⅛
4	West Un 4½s '50	61½	61½	61½
3	Wh & L E 4s '49	108	108	108
5	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	91¼	91	91¼
1	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Wis Cen 4s I&D '36	7½	7½	7½
	Foreign Bonds			
4	Antioquia 7s '45 B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	Antioquia 7s '45 D	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7	7	7
10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84¼	84¼	84¼
36	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84	84	84
1	Argentine 4½s '71	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Australia 5s '57	106¼	106¼	106¼
14	Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
33	Austria 7s '57	84¾	84	84¾
2	Belgium 7s '55	112½	112½	112½
1	Brazil 6½s '26-57	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
35	Buen A 4½s-4¾s '77	63¼	63	63¼
2	BuenA4½s-4½sAug'76	62	62	62
2	BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	64	64	64
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	32	32	32
5	Canada 4s '60	109	108¾	108¾
5	Canada 3¼s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Canada 3s '67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2	Canada 2½s '45	101½	101½	101½
3	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15⅞	15¾	15¾
4	Chile 6s '60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7	Chile 6s '61 Sept	18	18	18
3	Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	14	14
1	Col Agr Bk 6s '48	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
4	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14⅜	14½	14⅜
5	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14⅜	14½	14⅜
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	22½	22½	22½
1	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	53	53	53
5	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	87	87	87
12	Cuba 5½s '45	76⅛	75¾	76⅛
3	Czecho 8s '51	91	91	91
1	Denmark 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
2	Denmark 4½s '62	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Finland 6s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	French 7½s '41	108	108	108
3	French 7s '49	107½	107½	107½
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
3	Ger Gen El 6s '48	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
5	GtConElPJap6½s'50	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1	Irish Free St 5s'60	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
7	Japan 6½s '54	73⅛	72¾	72¾
8	Japap 5½s '65	61	60½	61
15	Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	30¾	30⅝	30¾
5	Leipzig 7s '47	22	22	22
4	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	8	8	8
8	Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Mex 4s 04 asd '54	2¾	2¾	2¾
14	Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	2¾	2½	2½
10	Mex 10 4s asd '45	3	3	3
9	Minas Ger 6½s '58	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
13	N Sou Wales 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	N Sou Wales 5s '58	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Norway 6s '44	107	106⅞	107
3	Norway 4¼s '65	104	104	104
3	Norway 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Nuremberg 6s '52	21	21	21
10	Peru 1st 6s '60	11	11	11
11	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11	11	11
4	Poland 8s '50	59	59	59
12	Poland 7s '47	79⅛	79	79⅛
1	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	10	10	10
8	Prague 7½s '52	98	97	98
1	Queensld 7s '41	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	24	24	24
10	Rhine Westph 6s '52	29½	29½	29½
6	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9¾	9½	9½
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	12½	12½	12½
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10	10	10
10	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	Rome 6½s '52	67½	67½	67½
1	Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13	13	13
7	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	69	69	69
2	Tokyo City 5½s '61	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
6	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	62½	62½	62½
12	Yokohama 6s '61	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜

Total today, Feb. 26, estimated, in dollars, 1,350,000; previous day, 6,912,350; week ago, 2,554,500; year ago, 6,776,000; two years ago, 7,805,000; Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 289,635,325; year ago, 639,267,000; two years ago, 844,681,000.

Boston Stocks

February 26, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	80c	78c	80c	80c
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	85½	85½	85½	85
8.00	Bost Edison	123¼	122¼	122¼	122⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	50	49¾	50	50
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
1.00b	Emp Group	18¾	18½	18¾	18
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	34½	33¾	34½	33⅝
..	Isle Royale‡	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	94	92¾	92⅞	94
..	North Butte	54c	52c	54c	52c
1.10d	Torrington	26	26	26	25½
..	Unit Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	69	68½	68½	69
..	Utah M&T	95c	95c	95c	95c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡Assessment paid.

Elliott Quits Position On Los Angeles Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The resignation of J. W. Elliott as managing secretary of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange has been received and accepted by the governing board. The past month marked the ninth anniversary of Mr. Elliott's services in various capacities with the exchange and the curb exchange, it was announced by McClarty Harbison, president.

Prior to his association with the exchange as director of public relations in 1929, Mr. Elliott was real estate, industrial and development editor of the Los Angeles Times for three years.

Shipments of Pneumatic Casings 21 P. C. Under '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings amounted to 2,489,589 units in January, a decrease of 21.1 per cent under 3,153,402 in the comparable month in 1937, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

Production in the same month was estimated at 2,743,174 units a decline of 7.1 per cent from output of 2,952,177 a year ago.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	80.0	80.0	80.0b	79.9b
July	80.0	79.1	79.7	79.5b
Oct.	79.8	78.8	79.7b	79.0
Dec.	79.5	78.8	79.5	78.9

b-Bid. Sales, 90 lots. Spot price, 85.0; unchanged.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS. General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 505 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

HOUSES TO LET

LOS ANGELES—Architect's home and garden, model of beauty and utility; price interesting. 433 Via Alamar. PALOS VERDES ESTATES

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES
Free List from Recognized Realtors
FARMS—GROVES—HOMES
Florida Association Real Estate Boards
C. of C. Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DESIRE position house mother, camp or school; managing housekeeper; middle age; exp. business, homemaking; grad. kindergarten-primary teacher. MRS. H. M. L., 305 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

THREE-ROOM furnished apt. for sale with lease; ideal location. MRS. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen St. KEN. 2458, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred, and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WOMAN—Capable, educated, will assist with housework in exchange room and board. Write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions.
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE. Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country, bargains guaranteed.
LLOY'S SALESROOMS, 230 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; loving care if needed. Longwood 9825.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL 6-room single, restricted, off Governor's Ave., Medford, Mass.; 5000 sq. ft., bungalow type; garage; beautifully landscaped; every modern convenience; cost $7500; price $6000 for quick sale; well financed. Chelsea 2597-J.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Five room bungalow, oil heat, fireplace, garage; attractively situated; accepted, quiet street; convenient trains. Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IMPOSING Michigan home, 60 acres on Burt Lake, Route 27, near Indian River; 8 rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $125,000; sell $25,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3902 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Comfortable, well-built home; excellent neighborhood; nine rooms, two baths; owner lives out of town; will sell for less than assessed value. Write Box S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2460

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three mornings. Office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. CO. 5-5939.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Part time practitioner's office, 2-3 days week; afternoons; references. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1584
155 Commonwealth Ave. Newton Cen. 5252

Oil Firms in Mexico Suffer New Blow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Another legal blow against the claims of 16 oil companies was struck last week by the Attorney General as he recommended that the appeal of the companies to the Supreme Court be dismissed.

The companies have appealed to the Supreme Court for a reversal of the ruling by the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration awarding a collective contract to oil workers. The contract would increase wages and social benefits by a sum variously estimated between 26,000,000 and 50,000,000 pesos.

The latest turn of events in the oil situation makes the 16 companies despair of a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court, for it is considered that the ruling of the Attorney General will greatly influence the decision of the Court.

Cardenas Is Cold To Second Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first action advocating a second term for President Cardenas has recently been taken by the National Federation of the Electrical Industry in a meeting held here.

Declaring that President Cardenas is an honest administrator whose hands are soiled "with neither gold nor blood," the Federation recommended that the Congress reform Article 83 of the Constitution, which prohibits the re-election of Mexican presidents.

This action is directly contrary to one of the basic principles of the 1917 Constitution, which identifies re-election with dictatorship. President Cardenas has himself declared that he will not consider violating this constitutional principle.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—One single, one double (twin beds), room with board in quiet home in beautiful suburb; near transportation. Also garage. West Newton 0215.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church — Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Mrs. Gifford-Hewitt, COM. 7862.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mass., Suite 6—Attractive outside rooms, single or double; 2 baths; elevator. COM. 9508.

BOSTON—5 Lincoln Hall, Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth St., 2 mins. walk Public Library and Back Bay Stations. Tel. KEN. 7407.

BOSTON, 60 Clearway St., Apt. 5—Attractive, homelike room; near The Mother Church; transient or permanent. COM. 5584.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Comfortable furnished single and double rooms, twin beds; oil heat; air conditioned; 4 baths; near cars and restaurants; parking. LON. 0856.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Furnished room, own bath and conveniences in private home; employed lady; Christian Scientist preferred; 5 minutes to church and trains. 35 New St. OR. 5-5202.

THE GUEST HOME, 240 Chilean Ave., Palm Beach, Fla.—All rooms with bath or shower; moderate rates; private suites.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN has an interesting position in Boston and New England for well-educated woman of ability; experience not necessary; we train you; generous commissions; bonus plan; car an asset. Call Miss Strohm for appointment Monday at Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT, practical male nurse; available in N. E. and N. Y. State. Box S-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Tel. COM. 4595.

Industrial Engineer

TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A WOMAN of culture wishes a position as homemaker; references exchanged. Write Box C-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION—Young lady, Protestant, experienced in housekeeping, stenography, driving; refs. R. K., 11 Johnson St., Woburn, Mass. Woburn 0537-R.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to semi-invalid, good cook, capable taking charge, experienced, American Protestant. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING; Correct Diction in Speaking; 1-HOUR CLASSES OF 3, TWICE WEEKLY, $1.25; CHORAL SOCIETY, 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, COL. 5-9739; 1106 Carnegie, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WITTICHEN TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.
PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

UTOPIA — BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS · VARNISHES · LACQUERS · ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

DISTINCTIVE MILK *for Discriminating People*
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

Miss Black Flowers
Specializing in Decorations
2022 11TH AVE. SO.

MOBILE

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1956

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. F. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address 1260 Washington Ave.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

Quality Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cedar 3903
Cor. Court and Washington Street

LEE'S GRILL
12 COMMERCE STREET

JONES and HARRELL
Antique Furniture Shop
Specialists in Repairing Refinishing and Upholstering
21 Washington Avenue C-2334

'SEEDS THAT GROW'
Our reliable seeds have a "Growing Reputation." Vegetable, Flower and Lawn Grass Seeds in bulk. Plants, Fertilizers, Sprayers, bird cages and pet supplies.
MONTGOMERY SEED CO.
N. A. VESTERGAARD, Prop.
Walnut 9309 19 Monroe Street

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
PHONE CEDAR 436
702 VANDIVER BLDG.

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"
We specialize in Permanent Waving Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office Ground Floor

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
CORAL GABLES, FLA
Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Vegetables—Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

MME. MOGHABGHAB
Ormond Beach, Florida
Gowns, Dresses, Coats
Summer, Rye Beach, N. H.

Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens • Bed Linens
Curtains • Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

Since 1922
HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Owner
120 Magnolia Ave. Phone 1221

FORT MYERS

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets PHONE 420
The Finest Meats W. G. Pendle — The Best in Groceries H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service — Yacht Orders a Specialty

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

RED CROSS SHOE REPAIR
Fine Repairing Men and Ladies' Shoes and Beach Sandals
A clean "last" for each job.
FRANK LAHTI

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING
Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction

STERLING E. SMITH
JEWELER and SILVERSMITH
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Hotel Windsor Lobby

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

LAKELAND

Armstrong's Grill
Phone 26-354
205 S. KENTUCKY AVENUE
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

ALLAPATTAH CAFE
DINNERS—A LA CARTE
STEAK—CHICKEN
Open All Year
3725 N. W. 17th Avenue

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
Always something NEW and DIFFERENT
Coats—Ensembles—Evening Gowns
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
1237 20 STREET PH. 53143
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

NEW HATS
With a Parisian touch that lend allure and interest
ANN MATTHEWS HAT SHOP
202 S. E. FIRST AVE.—In Clyde Court Bldg.

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.
1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4763

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
143 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.
F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73522

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoos
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

WEDDERSPOON'S
PLAZA DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meats Groceries
PHONE 4-1922
3468 Main Highway—Coconut Grove

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
33 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 53445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Art
831 LINCOLN ROAD
BAGS
GIFTS — JEWELRY
IVORIES — VANITIES
MINIATURES — HOSIERY
CURIOS — SCARFS

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1303

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

RENT A CAR — DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
Latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

ORLANDO

For Smart Apparel—
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician. Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Mills & Nebraska
FHA Home Financing
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER SUPPLY CO.

PALM BEACH

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8828

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
261 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

RAINBOW GIFT SHOP
KATHARINE B. GORHAM, Prop.
Gifts—Prizes—Souvenirs
FLORIDA NOVELTIES
Visitors Welcome
13 Sixth Street, North

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Sereno Hotel — 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at Sears in Tampa
Completely Air-Conditioned
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sizzling Steaks Sea Food Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings
TEL. 7705

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 Myrtle Street Tel. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

For Coiffures of Distinction and All Lines of Beauty Work
HARRIET SHAVER OXER
Dial 7689 for Appointment
832 Ardmore Rd. West Palm Beach

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

For Appointment DIAL 5618
Estelle Noller Beauty Salon
Beauty Culture in all its branches. Expert Permanent Waving.
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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
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FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

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Books Gifts Games
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Home Cooking, Southern Style Fried Chicken and Waffles a Specialty
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The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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Where Friends Meet
Popular Prices—30c to 90c
No wine or beer served
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Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
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HARPER'S
Colonial Flower Shop
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MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
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Shop at Sears *and Save*
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MACON, GA.

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ZORIC CLEANING
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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way—Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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TO BE SOLD—A lovely old house, Louis the XIV architecture, near Geneva; beautiful view on the lake Mont Blanc and Alps; two drawing-rooms, gallery, dining room, good hall and stairs; four bedrooms on 1st floor, 2 bathrooms, 1 sitting room; four bedrooms and library on 2nd floor, 1 bathroom; good offices; very good garden and nice trees. Apply to
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Les Chatillon, Genthod-Geneva, Switzerland

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Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
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Europe

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für Damen und Herren
Jack SPEIGNER
Wien 1., Kärntnerstr. 3.
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Flowers delivered the whole world over.

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SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
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Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK-HOOG
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PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

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OSLO

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Badstrasse 22
Tel. 22.440
Meier-Suter
SPEZIALGESCHÄFT
für feine Stahlwaren und versilberte Bestecke
Schleiferei Reparaturen
(Fine Steelware)

Karl Hoffmann's Erben
Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
Mellingerstrasse 4. Tel. 22.445 (LAMPS)

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Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38, Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44, Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

SORGENFREIES UMZIEHEN DURCH
KELLER A. G.
International Furniture Removal and Storage of Furniture.

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

KÜCHENARTIKEL-EISENWAREN
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
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We specialize in Men's Wear
Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Pullovers, Raincoats, etc.
Finest Qualities at Reasonable Prices
Au Bon Marche
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Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
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HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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BEGONIAS
GLADIOLI

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MAX HOWALD
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Spitalgasse 36 Tel. 31410
(GOLDSMITH)

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FRANZ KUHN—Biel
37 Nidaugasse—Tel. 42.55
(Office furniture)

Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
4 Jahreszeiten
M. Kurth—Neuengasse 43—Tel. 3058
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.446
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 98.

Cooking and Heating by GAS

Bath Rooms, Lavatories
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RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
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FINEST GROCERY STORE
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Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

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für alle Berufe
Gebr. Oehrli
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(Professional Clothes)

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Gärtnerei und Wohnhaus
4-5 Wohnungen
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HANS GRAF
Kolonialwaren — Samen
Bälliz 34 — Thun
SÄMTLICHE BLUMENZWIEBELN
Groceries — Seeds

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The House for Carpets
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in Seiden- und Wollstoffen
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13 GLOCKENGASSE TEL. 34.235
Licht-Kraft-Telephon-Anlagen
Reparaturen, Glühbirnen
(Electricity)

Bäckerei - Conditorei
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Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

Rob. Hiltpold
BUCHBINDEREI EINRAHMUNGEN
Brunngasse 2, Hirschenplatz
Tel. 22.177
(Bookbinding)

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Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

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Corsets
Weinplatz 10, Zürich 1.

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

Fenner
Rathausbrücke
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Samte, Garnituren
Silk and Wool Materials

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Paradeplatz
First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments

Union of South Africa

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Reliable
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At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Travel Requirements and All Household Requisites.
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Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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Try Our New Sweets, 'Orange Delight'
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Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
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Distinctive Quality and Service
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
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Beautifully Situated. Excellent Cuisine.
Electric Light. Water Borne Sewerage.
Golf. Bowls. Tennis. Fishing.
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Specialise in
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Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

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Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours
Latest Method of Permanent Waving. All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
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(near Post Office)

Phone 33-3968 After Hours Phone 44-658.

miranda ART FLORIST
Specializes in Theatre Baskets, Wedding Bouquets, Wreaths and Cut Flowers
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Full Cream Milk delivered twice daily
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shop at
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Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
FANCY GOODS
HEN WOOD
Domestic HARDWARE, TOOLS, etc.
JOHANNESBURG, SPRINGS and DURBAN

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

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Jersey Dairy Branch
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., Johannesburg
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The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

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for BEST QUALITY GOODS
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Branches at Estcourt and Greytown.
Phone 2235 for all your orders.

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Smart Fashions for limited incomes
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Eves *Millinery and Gowns*
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Phone 2395

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Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

Australia

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CASH and CARRY
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BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
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Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
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FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Phone B4460—After 7 p. m., M2302

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Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
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LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

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Save on Quality Goods
at
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ALL SUBURBS
Melbourne and Geelong

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
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Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure.
Lingerie
Miss D. Williams

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Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH ST.

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Specialist in
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Showroom, Fourth Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND'S POPULAR CONFECTIONERY STORE
"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

STREVENS
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CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

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AUCKLAND

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Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
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117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
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"The BIG Store"
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Phillipps & Impey Ltd.
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CHRISTCHURCH

G. W. BENNETT
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Artistic Homes Planned and Built

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free delivery City and Suburbs

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
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COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
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AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

Williamson & Co.
Real Estate Agents
Valuers
Insurance Agents
25 Panama Street Phone 42-647

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 50-136 Tel. 50-136
Florist Artiste, 131 Cuba St. Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion.

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

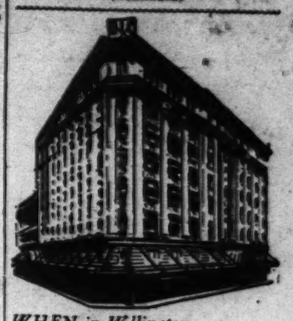
The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 53-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)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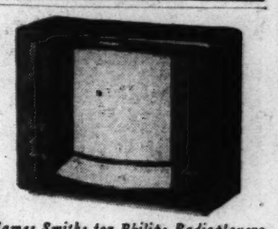
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON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Monitor Movie Guide

Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts"

The Bad Man of Brimstone (MGM) Brimstone becomes soapstone when Bad Man Beery discovers that the young sheriff is really his own son. It is a Western on the large scale, with gun battles, sombreros and outlawry. Virginia Bruce, Lewis Stone, Dennis O'Keefe, Charley Grapewin, Joseph Calleia, Guy Kibbee, Cliff Edwards.—Adults and young people.

Gold Is Where You Find It (Warners)—A color epic with impressive California backgrounds of the placer mining and wheat growing districts, and with a story which, if less interesting than the background, is still well stocked with the usual romantic ingredients. Good performances lift it somewhat above average fare. Olivia de Havilland, Tim Holt, and Claude Rains do the best work in it. George Brent, Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, Marcia Ralston, Barton MacLane, Sidney Toler, Henry O'Neill.

Green Fields (Collective)—Delightful Yiddish folk comedy about a young rabbi who forsakes his dim Beth-Midrash to see the world. He becomes the nine-days wonder and honored guest of a remote country village and, after a number of comical complications, selects a fair daughter of the village for his bride. Brilliantly acted and well photographed. Michael Goldstein, Helen Beverly, Isidore Cashier, Anna Appel, Lea Noemi, Dena Drute, Max Vodnoy, Hershel Bernardi, Saul Levine.—Family.

In Old Chicago (20th-Fox)—Darryl F. Zanuck fans the flames to recreate the Chicago disaster as the climax to a story about the Widow O'Leary and her two oldest boys, one of whom becomes an honest lawyer, the other a crooked politician. It is a rough, lusty yarn with plenty of melodramatic violence and an excellent performance by Alice Brady. The fire is colossal—and not in a small way, either. Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Alice Faye, Andy Devine, Berton Churchill, Brian Donlevy, Sidney Blackmer.—Adults and mature young people.

Of Human Hearts (MGM)—Falls short of its attempt to depict strong father-and-son drama, but is notable as a production, and also for some excellent characterization by Walter Huston as a circuit-riding minister in Ohio of the Civil War period. There are other good roles well played by young Gene Reynolds as Huston's son, Beulah Bondi as his wife, and Charles Coburn as the village doctor. It is Mr. Coburn's introduction to the screen, and reveals that he will be no less popular in the new medium than he has been on the stage. Director Clarence Brown's strong belief in Honoré Morrow's story "Benefits Forgot," somehow dimmed his eye to the fact that it is not so much a story as running narrative characterization, and therefore lacking in some essential dramatic elements. James Stewart, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee, John Carradine, Leatrice Joy Gilbert, Charley Grapewin, Leona Roberts.

Paradise for Three (MGM)—Frank Morgan, the millionaire, passes for poor man and Robert Young, the poor young man, is mistaken for a millionaire at an exclusive Swiss Hollywood winter resort. Ensuing complications provide a light, amusing comedy in the best tradition of its kind. Mr. Young finally marries Mr. Morgan's daughter, which makes everybody happy. Florence Rice, Edna May Oliver, Mary Astor, Reginald Owen, Henry Hull, Herman Bing, Sig Rumann, Walter Kingsford. —Adults and young people.

Radio City Revels (RKO)—This proves Miss Ann Miller an even more versatile tap dancer than she was shown to be in "Stage Door." It does little else, however, for the cause of the musical picture, following strictly the lines of others of its genre which use vaudeville sketches with well-known comedians against impressively rigged backgrounds of white and silver, but never becoming either very novel or very impelling. Its best moments are reached in the sequences where Bob Burns composes songs in his sleep which Jack Oakie and Milton Berle confiscate as their own. Kenny Baker, Victor Moore, Helen Broderick, Jane Froman, Buster West.

The River (Paramount)—The musical and poetic accompaniment as well as the camera help trace soil erosion, drought, and the floods of 1937 to careless farming methods of southern plantation owners and spoilage of the timber lands which once held the rains in check. Pare Lorentz, who also made "The Plow That Broke the Plains," wrote and directed this new government-sponsored film, which marks a new high in American documentary cinema.—Family.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (RKO)—As refreshing as a cool breeze on a hot summer's day, and as welcome as a pay increase, the new and greatest Walt Disney production is a landmark of film making. It was an amazing feat to inject such dramatic realism and spontaneity into what, after all, are merely so many photographed drawings. This is truly motion picture art, not to mention its being one of the most captivating screen experiences we have had. Since it was not made with child audiences in mind, "Snow White" contains sequences which may prove too exciting for the youngest members of the family—and then again, may not.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Rochester, N. Y., reader shares today's cryptogram, and, as usual on Saturdays, no hint is given:

*ZJVB-ZQ, *GZQVOCO IZQ-RSCSIZOH, CJUC: "*QY ZJC RJQV EVZOOXOX QV YZO CJGHOX CGHQIYEHOC ST KJVU IOSIROC—*ZO PZS YHSEDROYZ ZQC SPV ZSECO CZJRR QV-ZOHQY YZO PQVX!"

Can You Do This One?

Words are to be filled in the spaces, definitions being given below:

D O — — — —
— D O — — —
— — D O — —
— — — D O —
— — — — D O

1, sign on the —— line. 2, idolized. 3, not fastened. 4, forgiveness. 5, to do too much.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Cleveland, Ohio, reader. Four different 7-letter words can be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

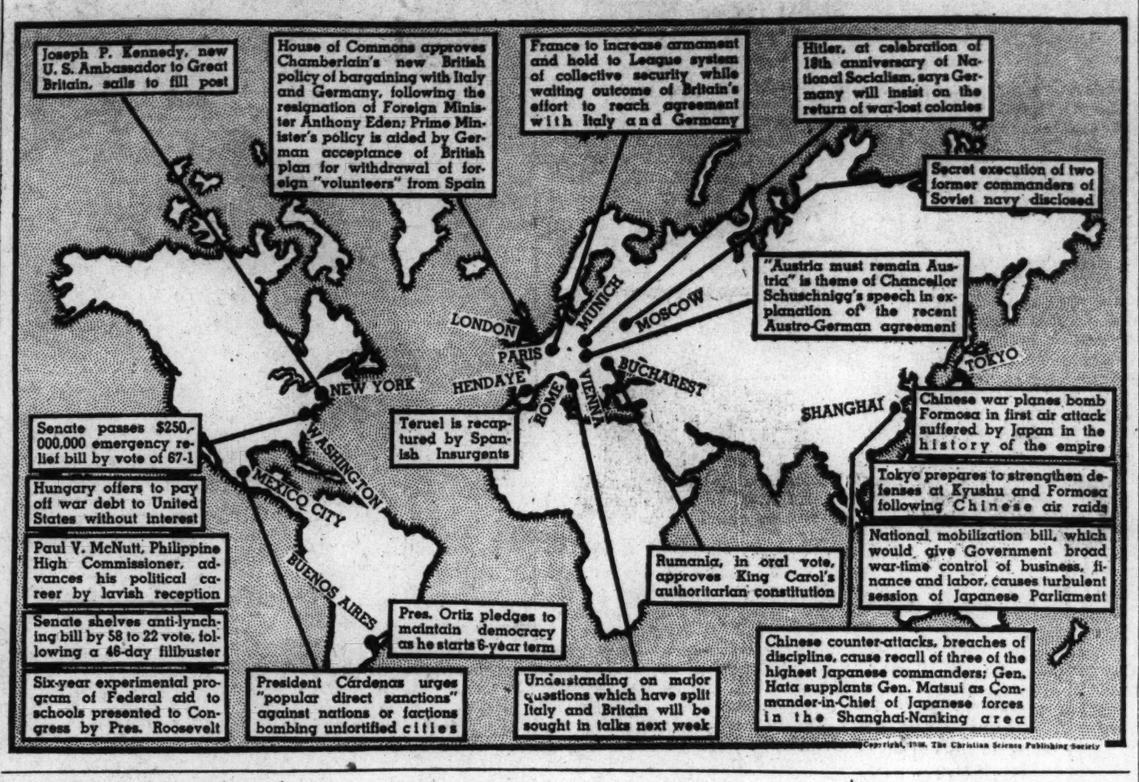
A E D I C M L

Important Money

A Jackson, Mich., reader shares this one: "A short time ago a certain paymaster for a large automobile manufacturing concern entered his bank and presented a large bill to the young woman teller. "Change this," he said crisply. "I want some ones; twice as many twos; five times as many fives as twos; ten times as many tens as fives, and you can give me the balance in twenties." The woman teller ripped off the assorted bills without a moment's hesitation—but, do you know the smallest U. S. bank note that the paymaster could have presented?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance



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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

The Stonecutter

When Jacob Riis reported the crimes of lower New York, he did so in such a way as to rouse the city to reform the shocking conditions he found there. "I am a Christian," he once said to a friend who questioned the reason for his efforts, "and when a Christian sees a wrong he must do his utmost to right that wrong."

But sometimes when his efforts seemed futile, he grew discouraged. "Then," said he, "I go and look at a stonecutter hammering away at his rock perhaps a hundred times without as much as a crack showing in it. Yet at the 101st blow it will split in two; and I know it was not that blow that did it, but all that had gone before."

Faith

Faith is not a state of inaction, security, and contentedness. It is a constant reaching forth toward a higher and fuller life. The least exercise of it is productive of wonderful results.—Hugh MacMillan.

Quotation for Today

THE great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.

—MENCIUS

In Lighter Vein

For Husbands Only

Mr. Timson came home one evening to find his wife visibly displeased.

"Do you realize, John," she said, "that you have forgotten that this is my anniversary?"

He answered readily: "Of course I've forgotten. There really isn't anything about you to remind me that you're a day older than you were a year—or even ten years ago!"

The Machine Age

He was watching a trench being dug by modern machine methods and commented to the foreman:

"This machine has taken jobs from scores of men. Why don't you scrap that machine and put one hundred men in that ditch with shovels?"

The foreman promptly retorted: "Or better still, why not put a thousand men in there with teaspoons!"

Respect

Charles M. Schwab, the United States millionaire, was very fond of farce, and one day he asked his secretary to get him two tickets for "Charlie's Aunt."

The secretary called a messenger and said: "Go around to the theater and get two tickets for 'Charlie's Aunt.'"

The messenger hesitated, then said: "Hadn't I better say for Mr. Schwab's aunt, sir?"—Toronto Mail and Globe.

Unique

"Almost every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had traveled a good deal, "that is, if he has the ability to adapt himself like the piano-tuner I once met in the West of America.

"'Why,' I said to him, for we were in a wild, unsettled country, 'surely piano-tuning can't be very lucrative here. I should not imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region.'

"'No, they're not,' said the piano-tuner, 'but I make a pretty fair income by tightening up barbed-wire fences!'"—Wall Street Journal.

Thrifty

Sandy was thinking of getting married, but wanted to be sure that the girl of his choice was thrifty.

So one night, when out walking with her, he said, "Maggie, I ken a lassie that reads for 'oors in her bed at nicht and wastes a lot o' gas. Do you read in bed?"

"Only when it's a moonlicht nicht," she replied. A week later they were married.—Pearson's.

Scottish Weather

Even this kind of weather brings grist to the mill of the wits.

"Richt Scots weather the noo," remarked an old man in the tram-car the other morning.

"Scots?" echoed his companion.

"Aye, the Gael predominates," chuckled the wag.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Jest a Minute

"Please don't pet him, dear—he might start following us, too!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Seattle, Wash.

Desiring to do a good turn to her feathered friends, the birds, a woman here was rewarded by the protection of her property.

She wrapped some bread crumbs in a paper napkin so as to have them ready when the right time came to throw them out; and placed this package in her shopping bag. Later in the day, when buying some vegetables, she had to readjust the contents; and as she moved the packages around, the paper napkin fell out.

Seeing the futility of gathering up the crumbs, she left them and the napkin where they had fallen and hurried toward the car line. Before her trolley came she felt in her bag for her purse. It was gone!

The last place she had had it was at the vegetable stand. Hundreds of people had probably walked by there since she had left, but she thought it best to go back and try to recover it. As she retraced her steps her eyes first fell on the paper napkin. It was flapping like a staked tent.

And under it, hidden from the view of the passers-by, was her purse, guarded by her consideration for the birds!

Religion

I would not give a farthing for a man's religion if his dog and cat are not the better for it.—Rowland Hill.

A Word a Day

Notes and Querries

Abba, Father (Gal. 4:6)—*Ab'-a* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Abba is simply the regular Aramaic term for "father." Thayer holds that "through frequent use in prayer it gradually acquired the nature of a most sacred proper name to which the Greek-speaking Jews added the appellative from their own tongue."

In the Aramaic Version of this passage we find the words: *Abba, abbun*, literally "Father, our Father."

Absolute—Too important a word to be tossed off as *ab'-sloot* or *ab-sa-loot'*. Sound it *ab'-so-lute*. (Note that "absolutely" is also accented on the first syllable.)

This word, from Latin *absolvere*, "to set free," suggests "free from imperfections or deficiency." That which is absolute is detached from the merest hint of incompleteness—it is perfect.

Aver—*A-vur'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *u* as in *urn*).

When we aver something, we do more than say or tell it, we declare it in a positive manner—as if confident of asserting the truth. And in this we see the influence of the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *verus*, "truth," the Late Latin *adverare* being used in the sense of "to prove a thing to be true," or "to bear witness to the truth of a thing."

Buckler (Ps. 18:30)—*Buk'-ler*.

The word here translates the Hebrew *magen*, "shield" (the small one which allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield, and was used effectively in parrying blows).

Cognizance — *Kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *a* short, *i* clipped-short).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know" (*cum*, "with," and *gnoscere*, "to get a knowledge of"), lies back of our word, which, as generally understood, denotes perception or recognition of a thing. We may be cognizant of anything within range of conscious observation.

"Colossians (iii. 4)"—Generally read *Ko-losh'-anz, three, four*.

Compound—As noun or adjective, this word takes accent on the first syllable; as a verb, on the second.

Conception—*Kon-sep'-shun*.

This word is derived from the Latin roots *cum*, "together, wholly," and *capere*, "to take, hold," the combined form *concipere*, "to conceive," being applied to the conceiving of a child by the mother, or of an idea in thought. "Conception" may designate the act of conceiving, but it usually denotes the thing conceived. For example, our conception of Deity is what, with the intelligence we reflect, God is conceived to be.

Emanation—*Em-a-nay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Whatever emanates (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow") from something, literally flows out from it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source; and the emanation therefore partakes of the nature and quality of the source.

Entity—*En'-tih-tih* (vowels short).

This word comes to us from the Late Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." (The Indo-Germanic root is *es*, "to be.") An entity, then, has real being, real existence, real substance. It is not here today and gone tomorrow. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Expression—*Eks-presh'-un*.

As the Latin roots suggest, an "expression" (*ex*, "out," and *premere*, "to press") is a natural representation, manifestation, or delineation of a subject—its true impression. Man as the expression of God is figuratively pressed out from the divine design.

"For we are also his offspring" (Acts 17:28)—Paul in Athens quotes this (prefacing it by saying, "As certain also of your own poets have said") from the opening lines of a metrical treatise on astronomy composed by the Greek poet Aratus, who lived about 300 B. C.

Formidable—The accent is on the first syllable, *for'-mih-da-bl*.

One who is formidable (Latin *formidare*, "to dread") in good, so lives as to inspire dread in his foes, which deters them from approach. In this sense, the sun may be said to be formidable in light—keeping away the darkness.

"Fear inspiring" may be regarded as synonymous with "formidable"; but it is to be noted that the former expression is applied to that which merely arouses dread, while the latter is so overpowering and redoubtable as to deter assailants from action.

Generic—*Je* (not *jeh*) *-ner'-ik*.

This adjective is applied to all things having the rank of a genus (Latin *genus*, "race"), which designates a category between "family" and "species." For example, in the animal family there is the genus "Equus"; and this generic term comprises various species: horses, donkeys, zebras, etc.

In the animal family, of course, there are many other genera (plural of "genus"). Incidentally, "man" is a generic term comprising all men.

Image — A trace of quick-long *a* is recommended by the publishers of Webster's when the word is used in the measured tempo characteristic of public worship. Otherwise, the conversational *im'-ij* is acceptable.

Intact—*In-takt'*.

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated.

Nostrils—The *o* is short and the *i* is clipped-short, *nos* (almost *nahs*) *-trilz*.

Self-immolation — *Im-o-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," and *mola*, "meal") meant to "prepare the victim for the sacrifice" (making the offering more savory by sprinkling with coarse meal); although the word gradually acquired the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."

"Self-immolation" is a close synonym of "self-sacrifice"; but the first, because of the dominant thought of worthy preparation, is regarded as the stronger term.

Unimpeachable — *Un-im-peech'-a-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

If a person is impeached (Late Latin *impedicare*, "to catch, entangle"—*in*, "in, on," and *pedica*, "fetter," from *pes*, "foot"), a charge—usually of high crime or misdemeanor against the state — is brought against him before a competent tribunal. For example, in the United States, the House of Representatives may bring an impeachment against a President, and the Senate has the right to decide it.

Whatever is susceptible to serious accusation, may be said to be impeachable; if not, it is unimpeachable.

Verity—*Ver'-ih-tih*.

This word comes to us from the Latin *veritas*, "truth," from *verus*, "true"; and it expresses the quality or state of being true or real. Verities, then, are realities in the highest sense of the word, and assuredly have no connection with the fleeting or temporal.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Musical Gifts

A young woman with some musical training found herself unable to continue her studies at the conservatory. She met her need in a very satisfying and profitable way by advertising "Musical Gifts for Adults or Children." Her list was an intelligent one, consisting of toy instruments (in pitch), musical games, well selected records for any age, unusual music, and books on music.

She put much time and thought into her work and was amply rewarded by the enthusiastic response to her message.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Hang-Hi, Chinese philosopher, says: "It has lain unheeded in the sacred scriptures of many peoples—He who troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind!"

Can You DO this One?: Dotted, adored, undone, pardon, overdo.

Letter Juggling: decimal, claimed, medical, declaim.

Important Money: A $5-thousand dollar bill. 4-$1; 8-$2; 30-$5; 400-$10; 39-$20.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something to Figure Out*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Books Come Back*

By THE HAGERS

Odds and Ends

His Own Model

Rembrandt painted 62 pictures of his own face, because he had no money to pay for models.

Illinois Apples

An average total apple crop in Illinois is about 6,000,000 bushels, or a solid trainload more than 90 miles long.

Once the Current Question

The question most often put by the Californian to the newcomer during the Gold Rush was: "Did you come the Isthmus across, the Plains over, or the Horn around?"

As We Eat Potatoes

The date—raised as food for more than 4,000 years—is eaten by Persians, Arabians, and North Africans as we eat potatoes. In arid sections of the latter area, dates are consumed by dogs, horses, and camels as well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Aid to Recovery

OUT of every $1,000 of payrolls in American business comes $20 in taxes to pay for old-age insurance. If this were actually necessary in order to assure the future security of the worker, there would be no quibble with it.

But competent life insurance executives, actuaries of the Social Security Board and members of the Economic Security Committee which laid the groundwork for the present law have counseled that the United States can safely pledge the same schedule of retirement benefits to workers with a much smaller initial tax and a more gradual imposition of the tax. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., therefore has introduced amendments to the Social Security Act, the most immediately important of which would cut in half the present payroll taxes for old-age benefits. President Roosevelt himself acknowledged a year ago that these taxes and the reserves they would build up are unduly high. He indicated they would be scaled down, but thought there was no hurry about it.

That was before there had been any business recession. The period since has seen a serious contraction of opportunities for employment, and one contributing factor has been the necessity of industry to absorb suddenly this 2 per cent tax—one-half on its own account and one-half out of the employee's pay envelope. The result in case after case is that the employer has felt obliged to let some worker go in order to pay the tax on the rest. In other words, that unemployed man is paying by the loss of his job the future cash benefits for his fellow employees who keep theirs.

The Economic Security Committee sought to minimize or avoid this effect by having the tax begin at only one-half of 1 per cent each for employer and employee and to be increased after every five years instead of at three-year intervals as now ordered.

Dr. E. E. Witte, executive director for the committee, explained that this would not provide a strictly and technically self-supporting reserve plan but would provide a reserve by 1960 of approximately $15,000,000,000. After 1960 it would be necessary for the Government to contribute a sum rising ultimately to perhaps $1,500,000,000 a year in order to maintain the out-payments, but the committee held that in doing this the Government would merely be paying interest on the amounts the fund had earlier furnished in "unearned" benefits to participants. These benefits would have reduced the charges on the Government for relief and helped to bridge over from gratuitous old-age assistance to old-age insurance.

This is sound on three scores. First, in most foreign countries where contributory old-age insurance exists, the Government makes a contribution to the fund. Second, from the fact that there is no form of tangible wealth that can be stored so long or in such quantity as to pay these annuities, their payment depends in effect upon the earning capacity and good faith of the succeeding generation anyway. And third, a Government can always be assured by law of a new crop of contributors every year, and hence need not provide a reserve against possible falling off in sales of new insurance.

From practically every point of view it is desirable that the pay roll tax rates for this phase of social security should be eased off temporarily. This being so, there could be no more desirable or more helpful or more appropriate time for reducing them than now. By making the cut retroactive to last year and crediting ahead the sums already paid, business could be given a complete breathing spell from these payments for some months. To turn back several hundred millions of dollars into the channels of production and consumption within the next year would be a neat contribution to business recovery.

Czechoslovakia Takes Heed

BELIEF that Chancellor Schuschnigg's unexpectedly strong speech on Austro-German relations was encouraged by assurances of big-power support for Austrian independence is expressed in cables from Vienna. Likewise, Czechoslovakian announcement of defense plans to meet any sudden attack are thought to have been inspired by promises of support of that country.

A veering of political winds over Central Europe would be indicated if such straws could be depended upon. But even without assurance from stronger powers, Czechoslovakian authorities may have felt forced to state their minds plainly. They saw in Reichsführer Hitler's pressure on Austria, especially in the appointment of pro-German Dr. Guido Schmidt to the Austrian foreign ministry, signs of rougher sailing for the Slav democracy.

Even before Herr Hitler's latest reference to his interest in German minorities, the government at Prague had taken steps to assure the 3,000,000 or more Germans in Czechoslovakia of an increased share of influence.

The more recent emphasis on defense plans was due to awareness of the fact that injustice to minorities is not the sole reason for Germany's interest in Germans outside its borders. There is also Herr Hitler's doctrine of racial unity to be considered. If treatment of minorities were the whole question, it is possible no German-Polish pact of friendship would have materialized for it is reported that Germans in Poland are no better treated than in Czechoslovakia. Moreover in the Italian Tyrol, a territory taken from the Germanic people and given to Italy at the close of the World War as part of Italy's reward for fighting against Germany, German minorities have found themselves under a sometimes less than benevolent foreign rule.

So it would appear the question of minorities is not so simple as to come under the heading of just or unjust treatment by their rulers. Announcement of Czechoslovakian defense plans may have resulted from recognition of this. On the other hand, the effort of the Czech Government to remove grievances of its German minority is a confession that this minority problem has not been handled in such a way as to preclude discontent on the part of the Germans in Czechoslovakia. It is an eleventh-hour move to remove tinder that for some time has been growing more and more inflammable.

The Lone Star Shines

A REPORT from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Austin tells of the notable prosperity of Texas in the face of business recession in most of the rest of the United States.

Farm income in that predominantly agricultural state rose from just under $400,000,000 in 1936 to more than $460,000,000 during the calendar year of 1937, and this favorable comparison continued right into December notwithstanding declining prices and after many production indices in the nation had been falling markedly. So, too, do Texas oil wells continue to bring in approximately $1 a barrel for their 1,400,000 barrels of average daily output.

That the prosperity of Texas is indeed a luminous spot on the business map of the nation is confirmed by the monthly map in shadings from white to gray in the magazine Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This map in the February issue, based on December figures, shows half or more of Texas in white, indicating "good" business, while no other state is nearly so favored.

Yet from the sunny geniality of Texans it is safe to say they would rather see prosperity spread than be confined to them alone. That is one of the good things about a rise of agricultural income; it soon spreads back to enliven industrial markets. Texas has gloried in the name of the Lone Star State but her citizens would be sure to welcome heartily a whole constellation of other bright spots on the nation's business map.

From Ohio to Massachusetts

AMERICANS critical of European trends away from democracy have their smugness shaken a bit when Continental friends point to certain machine-ruled cities in the United States where "power politics" have brought conditions hardly model in a democracy. But it can be said to the credit of most of these cities that they are taking steps to improve their democracy.

Citizens are finding that they must make sure the improving level of public thought is reflected in the conduct of government. An effective instrument for guaranteeing reflection of the moral and intellectual level of the community has been found in proportional representation, more familiarly known as P. R. This method of voting neutralizes election techniques of the machines.

The principal obstacle to success of P. R. in some communities has been neglect to give the council—elected by P. R.—authority to carry out reforms. There is little point, for instance, in choosing a council by P. R. and leaving virtually all control in the hands of a mayor, who may be susceptible to machine pressures.

A more effective method is to let the P. R. council name a city manager to carry out its directions, as under the Cincinnati Plan. It is this plan, with the refinements that experience elsewhere has shown to be valuable, that the special commission on taxation and public expenditures has advised the Massachusetts Legislature to make available to the thirty-eight cities in the State outside Boston.

Some will regret that Boston is not included in the commission's proposal. No doubt political expediency dictated the omission. Political opposition from Boston might block a program believed to be favored by a majority of out-of-Boston legislators. Evidently, Boston citizens will have to win their own spurs in the fight for reforms; but a victory for the commission's report should give impetus and direction to concerted citizen demands in the Hub.

THE 3,000 ORGANIZED Fred Smiths throughout the country say they eventually hope to have a political bloc large enough to elect a Fred Smith president, as well as a Fred Smith to every other national office. Those that are left over would be assured soft berths on the relief rolls. However, there are some who say they'll never make it. Not if the Jones family gets organized.

In a World Rearming

Book News of the Day

"EUROPEAN armament on a scale never before equalled in peacetime was probably the most important social phenomenon of 1937." These are the words Hanson W. Baldwin has chosen to open the preface to his THE CAISSONS ROLL. (New York: Knopf. $2.50). "The outstanding social and international development today," Elias Tobenkin has just written in "The Peoples Want Peace," "is the rising peace sentiment among the mass of citizens in each country." You pays your money and you takes your choice. Illustratively, as it were, Mr. Tobenkin's book costs more than Mr. Baldwin's; no matter how much war may cost, peace always seems more expensive.

But it is not the choice between peace and war that Mr. Baldwin is discussing. His subject is the preparation—physical and tactical—which practically all countries are making with the second choice in view. He offers an analysis in broad outline and in detail of the problems with which military minds must cope while political minds grope.

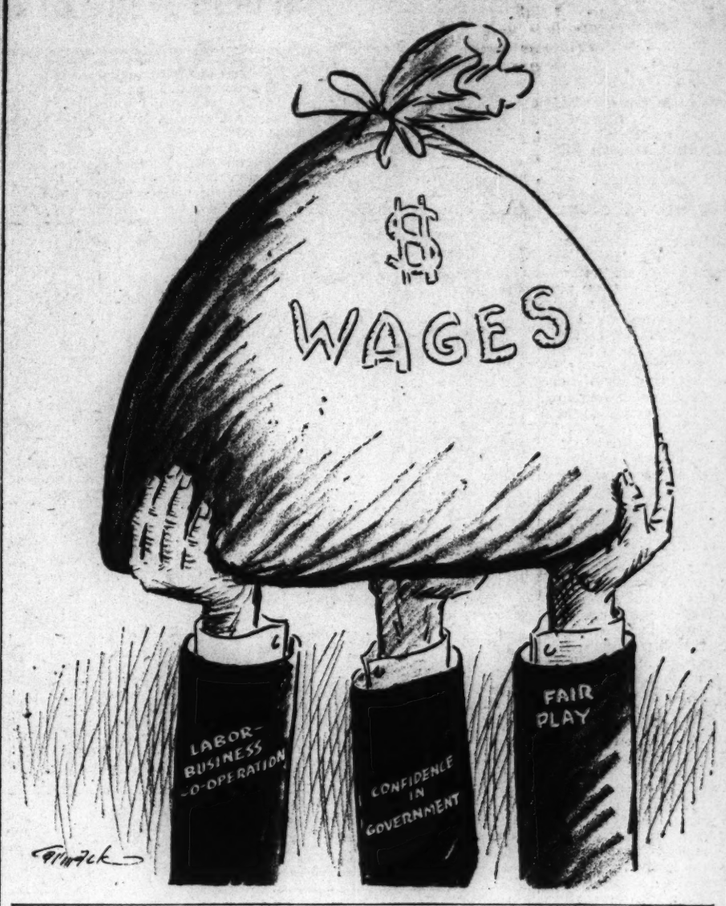
They are topics which concern the layman only indirectly and which will interest him greatly only if he is an amateur tactician. But Mr. Baldwin develops them to a point at which they acquire immediate significance for any person intelligent enough to realize that in modern war no one quite escapes.

In his chapter on "The Nature of the Next War," Mr. Baldwin arrives once more—though through paths of new experience—at the conclusion that for the military men this nature is still a troublesome unknown. President Roosevelt's opinion — date: 1933 — that "modern weapons of offense are vastly stronger than modern weapons of defense" (which may account for Presidential approval of expansion of the American Navy against potential threats from distant countries) has to be reversed in the light of the latest wars, Mr. Baldwin feels. The author comes to these conclusions:

1. "Sea power will probably prove decisive in any future war."
2. Trenches are going to be as hard to crack as in the World War.
3. "Planes and tanks are weapons of limited application."
4. Motorized columns will be invaluable for movements of troops but are susceptible to attack by plane.
5. Anti-aircraft equipment can be made more effective, though it will never prevent some bombers from getting through.
6. Repeated bombardment of cities will not win war. (A point recently recognized as sound by the United States Army ban on civilian bombardment as poor tactics, and proved by the staying qualities of the civilian populations in Spain under air attack.)
7. Propaganda "will be a major instrument of the future totalitarian war."

C. W. M.

Speaking of Wage Props—



Country Weekly

FOR as long as our county had been organized it had had a weekly newspaper. Our first editor dated from the days of the county seat war, when even the New York papers took notice of us and said, "Once again Kansas courthouses are on the move." He was a man who flaunted the eccentric brilliance of early talent arrested by the horseplay of the turbulent frontier; a perpetual and dangerous, if amusing, adolescence.

His successor, now the editor of a national magazine, brought to the paper the stability required by a community that was growing up. He struck a nice balance between the highly personal journalism of the past, which had its points and its followers, and the more restrained methods now in vogue, and he never forgot for a moment the principle of using names and names and more names; so that the most remote subscriber could reach for his paper with a reasonable expectation of seeing in print the symbols that stood for his complex, his unique self.

It was in this editor's shop that Ed one day appeared. At first he was no more than one of a group of small boys who flocked into the newspaper building when their other play grew dull, bringing fresh victims to be shown the "type lice" and getting underfoot until the editor and the old printer chased them away. All but Ed. After a time the two men became aware that the boy who stayed after the others had gone, and who persistently came alone, was always the same boy.

* * *

They tried sending him on errands, concocting involved trips to the other end of town, only to find that he always went cheerfully and was back before they had missed him, his job well done, and his nose once more unobtrusively in the type cases. They discussed, before him, the advisability of sending him through the press so he would know once and for all how it worked; far from being teased, he seemed interested in the project. Finally, finding that he was respectful and did no damage, they suffered him to stay.

The old printer always denied having taught Ed to set type. "I couldn't 'a' kep' him from learnin'," he protested. But he was not displeased, and as the boy's interest persisted throughout his high school days the printer leaned more and more on his unofficial help.

One spring day the season whispered to the old printer of green fields far away, and he caught the first train out of town. Ed might have applied for the vacant job, but instead he quietly took over the work so that at the end of the week the editor could think of nothing to do but pay him the printer's salary.

A secondhand linotype named Betsey was installed about this time, and the legend is that Ed neither ate nor slept until he had mastered the machine and understood all her faults and whims. Later, I was one of a few high school students in whom he detected sufficient reverence, not for himself but for his craft, that he would permit us to stand and watch while he clacked the keys and the matrices fell, one by one—thoughts metamorphosing to printed words; the stuff of dreams.

* * *

We would go through the dusty front office, with its desk littered with advertising copy—too little of this, the editor grumbled—county correspondence, locals, clippings, delinquent tax lists, auction sale bills, political notices, exchanges; where, miraculously, nothing ever seemed to get irretrievably lost; past the inky rollers of the press, to the cluttered back room where Ed tinkered with Betsey, and from those days we have known that more than skill goes into the making of a newspaper.

When the war came Ed was one of the first to go, although he was not a military type.

"Most of the boys," he explained, "have families. I don't have anyone but Betsey—and she'll wait for me."

Betsey would wait; but he should also have reckoned with Time and Tide. When he came back from the Army of Occupation, months after the armistice, the paper had been sold and the new proprietor had brought a new linotype and a new printer. . . . Ed walked past the office once, but he did not go in. He caught a train to Kansas City where, we heard, he found a job and prospered. The war had changed nearly everything, and maybe it had changed Ed, too; but some of us have never been able to believe that he found another linotype to take the place of Betsey. MARY ZIMKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

By Hearing of the Ear

By Frank L. Perrin

NEVER, so completely as at present, have the peoples of the world been gathered together and been made able to hear when one single voice speaks. It might be imagined that this would make for accord and peace, that because of it the peoples of every race and every land would see eye to eye with a single purpose, and that the safety, the comfort and the happiness of all mankind would be assured. But history seems to repeat itself. Human ingenuity has builded a great Tower—perhaps a greater and higher Tower than that of Babel, and because of its far-flung and globe-encircling voice and its clamor of many voices the confusion may likewise be greater and more distracting.

Oceans seem to amplify and emphasize the discordant and conflicting propaganda of those who seek to direct and influence the thinking of millions of men and women who turn first in one direction and then in another in search of that which they have lost or that which they have never concretely possessed. This thing has been described to them as a new freedom, the gift from those who claim to have discovered a heretofore unrevealed formula of economic and political statecraft.

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It is not to be wondered at that the experimenters, the undergraduates in the school of applied governmental chemistry, do not agree upon a standard or a previously approved formula. With a keen appreciation of the hereditary tendency of human beings to look forward and demand something new, they have concocted what, a few years ago, would have been cast aside as grotesque and wholly undesirable. But because of this penchant for the new the apprentice craftsmen in the art have gone far in selling their formula and imposing upon whole nations the doctrines they seek to inculcate.

In imagination, at least, one can catch an impressive picture of the towers which thrust their energized waves through the ether, across seas and plains and over mountain ranges to every land and every people. Day and night the swift messengers speed tirelessly and immediately to those who will receive and listen to them. No barrier at territorial frontiers can intercept or interrupt them. No armed guards along national or international boundaries can challenge or detain them. What, do you ask, is the appeal they bring? Mainly it is an appeal to the peoples of so-called established governments to support, sympathetically at least, the efforts of those who would destroy democracy. They offer in its stead a new order, a so-called new freedom, in exchange for the right vouchsafed, and the power too carelessly exercised, of self-government and self-determination.

Strangely enough the appeals are not to the ignorant alone. They are likewise to those who, reasonably or unreasonably, have become persuaded that democracy has measurably failed to function as a practical institution. If we are to be absolutely honest with ourselves we must admit that the skeptics have some reason for their wavering. Democracy has not failed. It cannot, because it is fundamental. But its expression can be stifled and its perfection dimmed by a failure to utilize it in practice and in refusing to recognize it as fundamental.

* * *

It may be discovered, to the confusion and regret of democratic peoples everywhere, that they themselves have been remiss and neglectful. If we in the United States pause thoughtfully to take account of our own progress in recent years and decades we may discover that we have, carelessly and unwisely, encouraged what now seems to be a world trend in the direction of totalitarianism and absolutism. Grown rich and powerful, according to world measurements, under a benign free government and free institutions, we seem to have reached the easy stage where we find it convenient to allow the hired trustee to take over all the responsibilities and do all the work.

Quite willingly, imagining such a course to be wise and safe, the people of the United States have gone far beyond prescribed Constitutional limits in delegating or endeavoring to delegate to central authority the right and power to govern and direct them under an attenuated form of collectivism. Realizing this, it is not remarkable that the air is burdened with the propaganda inspired by the converts of a new political and economic faith.

What they offer, gratuitously and in abundance, is not constructive if it is desired or hoped that the peoples of democratic nations would preserve that which they still possess. But it is essential that we make that possession a real one and a precious one. That we can do only by putting it to its full and natural use. It is the used implement that is kept sharp and bright.

The Wide Horizon

The Consumer Wakes Up

By Mary Hornaday

THE consumer is at last making her voice heard along with that of the farmer, the laborer and the business man. It's a feminine voice because women control an estimated 90 per cent of the money that's spent in the United States.

For years, factories and stores generally have been trying to convince women that what they want above everything else is style. To the manufacturer and retailer, style means quick profits. But the consumer gradually began to realize that the pleasure which comes from having a new spring hat before anyone else or using the kind of soap that puts on the best radio entertainment is brief when the product turns out to be inferior, unsuited to her needs or otherwise costly.

First the consumer adopted the slang word "gypped" to describe her displeasure when she felt she was not getting her money's worth. In her clubs, she began to talk about looking beyond alluring pictures on cans of tomatoes for information on quality that could be compared with the price her grocer asked. Under the NRA, suit and coat manufacturers began to tag garments made under fair labor conditions and asked women to buy these rather than the products of sweatshops.

Laboratories, like Consumers' Research, were organized to test products and report to prospective purchasers whether they were "recommended" or "not recommended." A new type of book climbed up among best sellers: "One Hundred Million Guinea Pigs"; "Skin Deep"; "Your Money's Worth" and "American Chamber of Horrors." Like the revision of the food and drug law proposed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, some of these went unnecessarily far in stirring up fear and condemning business and the advertising profession generally, but all had a salutary effect to the extent that they made the consumer conscious of the necessity of determining whether the United States should condone flashiness and shoddiness or take its stand for lasting good quality.

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Today the consumer movement is nearing full ebb. Business, in a number of cases, has seen the handwriting on the wall and has organized its own consumer divisions.

A special building at the New York World's Fair is to be devoted to consumer problems.

A Consumers Foundation, Inc., non-profit making, national in scope, has recently been organized by prominent educators, economists, women's leaders and clergymen to seek for consumers "more for whatever money they have to spend."

A national center for research and education in consumer problems has been established at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., with the co-operation of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., to emphasize the "long-neglected consumer viewpoint in our general economic thinking."

One large New York store has established a consumers' advisory committee; another which has had its own testing laboratory for some time, has just initiated a consumer education campaign using the radio and newspapers and making no effort at direct sale.

At the direction of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, the New York Department of Public Markets has established a service for reporting to the consumer the best buys in produce at the city markets each day.

For the purpose of quieting what it terms an "unjustified suspicion toward all advertised brands," the Crowell Publishing Company has just established its own consumers' division under the direction of Anna Steese Richardson, well-known woman editor, for the purpose of lining up leading advertisers with the "constructive side" of the consumer movement.

* * *

The consumer is receiving more recognition from the Federal Government, too, though the attention paid to her problems is slight compared with that furnished labor, business or the farmer, each of which have a whole federal department to look after its interests.

The Food and Drug Administration, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Bureau of Standards have long given limited service to the housewife. Two new agencies created under the New Deal are the consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, publisher of the bi-weekly "Consumers' Guide," used widely as a basis of teaching and by consumer study groups in women's clubs; and the consumers' project in the Department of Labor, a carry-over from the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA.

The consumer movement grew rapidly during the depression when salaries were cut and wives had to exert ingenuity and intelligence in making money go further.

At present, with living costs mounting faster than wages, the incentive to "get your money's worth" is still strong with the American housewife.

Manufacturers, stores and advertisers are all showing an inclination to listen more carefully to her demands. The facilities are at hand for her to educate herself. Will she be informed and ready to accept the long-needed recognition now offered?